

LEGAL NOTICES

SQUIFFS SALE—BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of and under the authority of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, and for the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1889, in an action brought by said county of Ramsey, as plaintiff, and Finland, as defendant, wherein S. D. Jackson was the plaintiff, and Finland was the defendant, and the sum of three hundred and seventy three 73-100 dollars, with interest from rendition. I have on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1891, levied upon the following described real property, lying and being in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, as the property of the said defendant, to wit: To-wit: The tract or parcels of land, more particularly described in the return which said defendant has thereto made on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1889, as follows, to-wit: The undivided half of two and one half (2 1/2) acres

both from the south half of section number twenty six, (26) to the south line of section number twenty three, (23) east, to the north line of seven and one half rods from the north east corner of the southeast quarter of said section; thence on said line west one and one half rods; thence north twenty six and three quarters rods to place of beginning containing 21 acres more or less. Also the undivided half of the east half of lot ten, (10) block ten, (10) in Roberts & Randall's addition to the city of St. Paul; also the undivided half of lot two, (2) in block nine, (9) in Guerin & Bissell's addition to the city of St. Paul; also the undivided half of the east half of lot three, (3) in block four, (4) in Patterson's addition to the city of St. Paul, being fifty five rods wide on Saint Paul street, one hundred feet deep; also the undivided half of

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that I will sell the above described real property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy said execution and the interest and costs of said Paul, Nor. 14th, 1861.

AARON W. TUTTLE,
Sheriff of Ramsey county.
By BONA WATKINS, Justice.

Main's is Attorney. advise.
 The above sale is adjourned until Saturday the 11th
 day of January, A. D. 1862, at the same hour and
 place.
 St. Paul, December 26, 1861.
 AARON W. TULLIS,
 Sheriff of Ramsey county.
 By ROSS WILKINSON Deputy.

...and Ignatius F. O'Farrell and Stephen C. Langworthy are defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs and against the said defendants, the sum of five thousand and no/100 hundred and ninety six 74,100 dollars, with interest from said date, on which said judgment was docketed in the county of Ramsey, which said judgment was entered on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1981, I did on the thirty first day of October, A. D. 1982, levy upon the following described real property, lying and being in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, which was attached by the Sheriff of Ramsey county by virtue of a warrant of attachment, on June the fourteenth, A. D. 1981, and filed in the Recorder's office of said county, to wit: the property of Stephen C. Langworthy, one of the above named defendants, and the interest which said defendant had therein, and the interest

with: The East half of the Southeast quarter of block
four, (4) in Lee's out lots to the city of St. Paul, Minn.
being 1435' by 232' 32". (1) lots four, five, six, seven, eight,
(14) fifteen, (16) sixteen, (16) seventeen, (17) eighteen,
(18) nineteen, (20) twenty, (21) twenty one, (22) twenty two,
(23) twenty three, (24) twenty four, (25) twenty five,
(26) twenty six, (27) twenty seven, (28) twenty eight,
(29) twenty nine, (30) thirty, (31) thirty one, (32) thirty two,
(33) thirty three, (34) thirty four, (35) thirty five, (36) thirty six,
(37) thirty seven, (38) thirty eight, (39) thirty nine, (40) forty,
(41) forty one, (42) forty two, (43) forty three, (44) forty four,
and forty five, (46) in block two, (12) in Summit Street
Brown & Hanger's addition to St. Paul, Minnesota, in
county, in the State of Minnesota, together with a
separate and several interests, pertaining thereto.

est said defendant Langworthy had therein on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1861, at any time, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, at the room of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, I sold county of Ramsey, on Wednesday, the eight day of December, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy said execution and the interest and costs

St. Paul, November 5, A. D. 1861.

AARON W. TULI, IS,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
By RUSS WILKINSON, Deputy.

HENRY & WATERMAN,
Attorneys for plaintiffs.

DOUG-6

The above sale is adjourned until Saturday, Dec-

AARON W. TULLIN,
Sheriff of Ramsey county.
By GEORGE T. BACON, Deputy.

The above sale is adju rned until Saturday, Janua ry 4th, 1892, at same hour and place.
St. Paul December 28, 1891.

AARON W. TULLIN,
Sheriff of Ramsey county.
By GEORGE T. BACON, Deputy.

**NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORE
CLOSURE AND SALE.**

NAMES of Mortgagees—John R Irvine and Nanc y Irvine, his wife,
NAME of Mortgagor—O O Heister of Hawthorn

Mortgage recorded—December 5th, A. D. 1860, at o'clock P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 208 and 209.

Description of mortgaged premises:—Lots No. one (1) and four, (4) in block No. sixty eight, (68) in Division No. 12, of the town of Grand Rapids, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota. Addition to the town (now city) of Saint Paul, as designated in the plat or plan thereon on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, situate in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota.

Said mortgage was given to secure a note made December 1st, 1860, by J. R. Irvine, payable on year after year.

The said mortgages did, for value received, by an instrument in writing by them duly executed, under date of December 4th, A.D. 1860, and on the 6th day of December 18, 0, duly recorded in the office of the Register of said county of Ramsey, duly waived and surrendered to said mortgagee, by virtue of and in pursuance to "An act to regulate the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate," approved March 10th, 1860, all their benefits and rights of redemption of, in, and to said premises or lots, except the right to redeem said lots within one year from the date or time of any sale

SAID MORTGAGE HAD BEEN MADE IN THE PAYMENT OF THE
Said sum of money due on the said mortgage, and neither
proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted
to recover the said mortgaged debt or any part
thereof;

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be
foreclosed, and that the said mortgaged premises will
be sold by virtue of a power of sale in the said mortgage con-
tained in this with record; and pursuant to the
provisions of the statute in such cases made and pro-
vided, be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for
cash, at the front door of the Court House in the city
of Cincinnati, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of
Ohio, on the first day of January, A. D. 1867, at
2 o'clock P. M., to satisfy said mortgage, with all legal
costs and charges.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE,
Mortgagee's Attorney. dec11 6w.

IN PROBATE COURT--COUNTY
of Ramsey--State of Minnesota.
At a special term of the Probate Court, held in
and for the County of Ramsey, at St. Paul, on
Thursday, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1861.
In the matter of the estate of William C. Gray
deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of L. B. Gray
and W. F. Hewler, administrators of said estate,
praying for an order therein set forth, they may
be licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased.

[illegible]

No 224w
 Judge of Probate.
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY
 of Ramsey,--ss.
 To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:
 In the name of the State of Minnesota, you are hereby
 commanded to summon E. B. Smith and David
 Wellman, if they shall be found in your county, to be and
 appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices
 of the Peace in and for said county, on the 18th day
 of January, 1892, at nine o'clock in the forenoon,
 at my office in the Third Ward, St. Paul, in said county,
 to answer to Oscar Sand in a civil action: and to
 have you then and there this writ.
 Given under my hand this 18th day of December, A.

Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE--WHEREAS--MY WIFE
Henrietta E. Horn has, without cause, left my
bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons whatsoever
from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no
debts of her contracting from and after this date.
Dated St. Paul Dec. 28th 1861.
dec28d3w. J. B. HORN.

SUGARS--200 BBLs, F & CRU--
ed, Powdered, &c, for sale at lowest market rates
by
COOLEY TOWER & CO.

--	--

his wife, did grant, bargain, sell and convey, (in marriage) to said Henry E. Bidwell, his heirs and assigns, the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: being in said county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota:

All of section number two, (2) in township number eighty eight, (88) and the West half of the South-east quarter, and East half of the Southwest quarter of section twenty seven, (27) in Township number twenty nine, (29) all in Range number two (22) West; a portion of the above described section number two, (2) having been subdivided into addition of out lots to the city of St. Paul, under the name of "Addition of Out Lots to the City of St. Paul's Prospect" added to the city of St. Paul, comprising only from the foregoing description, "lots under seventy, (70) seventy one, (71) eighty six, (86) and eighty seven, (87)" in Montville, or Hayton Ward, of the City of St. Paul.

Witness my hand and seal at the office of the County Clerk on this day of May A.D. 1904.

And also with all singular the birds (are) and

that the sum of \$4,400, and in
 we thereon the sum of five per cent, per an-
 nuity, according to the conditions of a certain promissory
 note dated said 3d day of May 1861, executed,
 said Lymann Davidson, payable and delivered to said
 Mary E. Bidwell, and due on or before the last day
 of October after date.

And whereas said Lymann Davidson and Maria H.
 Davidson, his wife, did also in and by said indenture of
 mortgage, in consideration of the premises, receive the
 sum of five dollars to them in hand paid by said Hen-
 ry E. Bidwell, did waive, surrender and release unto
 said Henry E. Bidwell, his heirs and assigns forever,
 their right, benefit, equity and claim of redemp-
 tion, in and by the said mortgage (of one year's time)
 made to the premises aforesaid, and the appurte-
 nances and every part and parcel thereof, according to
 the statute in such case made and provided.

And whereas, there is now, at the date of this vo-

proceeding at law or otherwise has been paid, and do not
intend to cover the debt secured by said mortgage,
part thereof, and no part thereof has been
paid—
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that default
has been made in the payment of the said sum of
\$60.00, due as aforesaid, and that said mortgage
and premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said county
in parcels, in separate parcels and according to subdi-
visions and in the order designated, at public auction,
under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in
said mortgage, to the highest bidder for cash, at the
court door of the Court House in the city of St. Paul,
in the county of Ramay and State of Minnesota, on
the 21st day of December, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in
forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the
sum due on said promissory note and mortgage as
stated in this advertisement and mortgage as
certificated this 14th day of December, 1860.

Mortgage.

WYDIN SANFORD,
Att'y for Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minn. DOWT: 6x

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey.—District Court. 2d District.
Grantee R. Capehart, Plaintiff, }
vs. }
Henry S. Dawson, Defendant. }—Summons.

Whereas the name of the State of Minnesota : To Hear,
Dawson, the above named Defendant :
You are hereby summoned and required to answer
complaint in this action, which has been filed in
office of the Clerk of the District Court aforesaid,
the City of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey,
State of Minnesota, at the Court House in said city,
to serve a copy of your answer to the said com-
plaint on the subscriber, at his office in the said city
St. Paul, in said county, within twenty days after

complaint within the time aforesaid, against the plaintiff in this section will take judgment against you the sum of four hundred, twenty two and 14/100 An. (1922 14), with interest thereon since the date of the (2000) day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the disbursements of this section.

AUGUSTUS R. CAPEHART,
Plaintiff, and Attorney in person
dated St. Paul, Oct. 29, 1861. oct31 6w

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD.

For the accommodation of the citizens of St. Paul, the persons that bring wood to the city for sale, I receive orders and quickly any one in the city.

WEST MARKET PRICE
 their leaving their orders at my office, corner of
 rd Robert streets, (Whitaker's Livery Stable)
 such wood will be accompanied with a certificate
 amount, or I will measure it after delivered, as
 as soon may see proper. J. H. NEER,
 220dlm. Wood Inspector.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

sh Fellow Countrymen! Now is the time to prove
 devotion to your adopted country. All who de
 enlist in this Regiment will please call on me

those who come and join the

JACKSON GUARD.

be placed in comfortable quarters, and clothing furnished in accordance on their arrival here. When your country requires your services, as she does, to put down rebellion, you should not hesitate for a moment, but rush to her rescue!

The Fifth Regiment is filling up rapidly, and its probability this is the last opportunity you will have to show the world how devoted you are to the institutions of your once happy adopted country. So go forward and help save the Government.

Montgomery, Ala., 1861.

W. T. McGOVERN,
1st Lieut., in 5th Reg. Minn. Vol.
THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION
Club will give a series of
TWELVE O'CLOCK PARTIES
at the Armory Hall, every Friday evening. Good Music
and dancing from 8 till 10 o'clock.
1.—Members of the Club, and those receiving in-
vitations are cordially invited to bring their friends,
others wishing to visit the Club must invariably
be introduced either by a member of the Club or a
person who has received an invitation.
2.—Admission tickets will be issued to the Ladies every week
by the Ladies' Soliciting Committee.

every Monday evening.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,
N. PUTGIESER, Proprietor,
Corner 5th & Wabasha streets, St. Paul, Minn.

—

house is the most centrally located in the city,
ed and conducted by the undesignated, who,
long experience, feels competent to give entire
satisfaction to all who may favor the

MINNESOTA HOUSE

their patronage.
comfortable and commodious, stable, are attached
house.

ly. S. PUTZNER.

O T I C R

MADAM ANDREWS,

gent and Fortune Teller, can be consulted for
time only, at the Arsell House, corner Second
Oregon street, 50' cents. Clairvoyant exama-
i. dec20c3m.

QUORA AND CIGARS

give special attention to our large and com-
est of LIGONS, a variety of other

which are paid for inferior goods.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

UNION HALL,
GEORGETOWN,
has removed his well known establishment
to the basement of the first floor. His Hall is fitted
with first class style and the bar is stocked with
all imported liquors and Wines. **GUINNESS**
ALE, and **Pittsburgh Ale** and **Porter**. His No. 1
are served up in a good style for the low price
30 cents per dozen. Remember the **UNION**
below Davenport's Book Store, Third street.

FOR SALE—NEWLY CURLED.

from the Government surveys. Land districts
ices, county boundaries and towns, roads, post
railroads, Indian reservations, salt springs,
rivers, marshes, pipelines, prairie, townships
ions, &c., shown in their proper places and
ing to actual survey. This is the first map
ed of Minnesota showing the full extent of the
ording to Government survey, and should be
ands of every one having an interest therein
18 1/2 feet, on rollers and is sheets.
re at the office of
CHAS. A. F. MORRIS,
City Engineer,
French's Stone Block, Third Street.

[illegible]

prations will be needed. The necessity of preserving the small collection of books now in possession from spoliation gives an evident emphasis to the suggestion of the Librarian for a modification of the law of last session in reference to the Library.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

As a measure of retrospection, made necessary by the circumstances of the times, I recommend the appointment for the next three years of the act making an annual appropriation to the Historical Society of Minnesota. This Society, incorporated in 1849, is the oldest literary and scientific organization in the State, and has been fostered by a small appropriation, as similar societies have been in Wisconsin and Iowa. To its silent and unobtrusive labors we are indebted for the rescue from oblivion of many curious and romantic incidents in the early history of this region, that will be prized by the future historian. For two or three years, the society, by exerting the financial pressure upon our people, voluntarily forbore asking their annual appropriation, but last year they incurred expenses in the publication of "Major Long's canoe voyage to the Falls of St. Anthony," which was distributed to the members of the Legislature and others. I would therefore recommend that, in resuming the annual appropriation, provision be made for that due to last year, to enable the Society to honestly discharge the obligations incurred by virtue of the existing act.

LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

By several acts of the last session, certain parties or companies were authorized under certain conditions to construct severally the Minnesota and Pacific, the Cedar Valley, the Trans and the Southern Minnesota Railroads. And for this purpose they were to be invested, as construction advanced, with all the lands, properties and franchises to which the State previously became entitled by forfeiture and purchase upon foreclosure, and they were required to deposit with the Governor the sum of ten thousand dollars as a guarantee of good faith, to be forfeited in case of a non-fulfillment of their obligations. These measures have resulted in no advance of these desirable improvements, and the ownership of all remains in the State. The breaking out of the war has effectively suspended all enterprises of this nature, and it is therefore not surprising that the construction of these roads was not even attempted, except in the case of the Minnesota and Pacific. In this case the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, which had paid the State Treasurer the amount of legal costs and costs of sale of the said road, and deposited with the Governor on the 23rd of June, thirteen thousand dollars, amounting in the aggregate to \$90,000, and three State of Minnesota Interest Warrants of one thousand dollars each. This sum so deposited, according to the fourth section of the act to facilitate the construction of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, has been absolutely forfeited to the State, in consequence of the failure of said Company to construct the said road from St. Paul to St. Anthony, on or before the 1st of January, 1862.

Whether, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the State shall retain the forfeited property, rests with you to determine; and in that case it will be your duty to direct, how and by whom these stocks shall be disposed of for the benefit of the State.

As there is no ability on the part of the State to construct these roads, and in view of the fact that the grant will be entirely lost in a few years unless the work is prosecuted, I can see no objection to a substantial re-enactment of the Legislation of last winter in the case of each road, giving to parties who may be willing to undertake their construction, the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit as before of a pecuniary guarantee of their security. In this connection I would renew the suggestion made in my annual message of 1861.

In any legislation regarding the transfer of our Railroad lands, I desire your attention to be directed to the claims of certain settlers thereon prior to their location by the late Companies, whose rights have reverted to the State from their inability to pay for their claims at the recent land sales. The re-enactment of the law legalizing the transfers, will work a great hardship to a worthy and industrious class of citizens and sully the honor of the State by an act of flagrant injustice. You should therefore extend to them every protection compatible with the interests of the State.

While there is not much to encourage the hope that at the present time anything considerable will be attempted towards the construction of these roads, which all admit are essential to the development of an extensive territory, and which will benefit our people, no obstacle should be placed in the way of those whose far-seeing enterprise may induce them to undertake even a small part of these important enterprises, with a view to their eventual accomplishment when that "better day" comes, which we have not unrivaled advantages we have a right to anticipate.

OUR INDIAN RELATIONS.

The Aborigines within our borders, the Dakotas, Chippewas and Winnebagoes, a people whose history and destiny can never be without interest to those who have succeeded to their ancient homes in the great plains and forests of Minnesota have given us, during the past year, no more than the ordinary amount of care. Many were under the impression that as the minds of the Northwestern Indians had been poisoned against the Government, the tribes of the Northwest must be more or less disaffected; but so far as I have been able to discover they have preserved an unabated loyalty to the Government.

Our southwestern counties have indeed complained of troubles occasioned by roving and predatory bands of Sioux, not affected, however, by political causes, but by the ordinary motives that actuate parties of these tribes. Arms and blankets were furnished the people in Jackson County, who, no doubt, recollecting the sad affair at Spirit Lake in 1857, had their apprehensions of a similar disturbance excited by the presence of these vagrant parties of Sioux. Subsequently, at my request, Capt. Western, of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, repaired with his company to that part of the country, and remained there some weeks. No Indians were discovered, and so far, nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of that portion of the frontier.

TROUBLE WITH CHIPPEWAS.

The Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina have occasioned some anxiety to the State and Express Company, and others carrying on a trade with and transporting goods into the British settlements on Red River. These Indians, the most needy of any of the bands of the North, have for years been encouraged in the expectation of a treaty with the Government, from which, in their simplicity, they doubtless anticipated immense benefits. So far, from a variety of causes, their hopes have been disappointed, and, seeing the steamers of the Company regularly plying upon Red

River, stages carrying mails and passengers at regular intervals through their country, and their old trail appropriated as a regular thoroughfare of transportation, it is not surprising that they are becoming apprehensive that a title to the Red River and the adjoining lands is steadily growing up against them, and that the private and hunting grounds of their dusky ancestors will be appropriated by the aggressive race of pale faces without making compensation therefor. At length, determined to use force or intimidation, a body of them came upon the steamer North Star at Pembina, and demanded forty thousand dollars or an interest in the profits of the trade, and the boat and cargo. The persons in charge finally bought off the party with three hundred dollars worth of goods, upon the agreement, however, that some permanent arrangement should be made for the future.

The boats and a large amount of valuable stores and goods, in fact, have been lodged for the winter at Georgetown, and as there was some apprehension expressed by owners and residents that during the winter this property might be destroyed, and the route cut off in that quarter, I deemed it prudent, in answer to a request from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to direct Col. Saxham, of the 4th Volunteer Infantry, to detail one of his companies, if necessary, to quarter at that place during the winter.

NECESSITY OF A TREATY.

As this trade with British America is assuming large and rapidly augmenting proportions, while the mail and passengers destined for the posts and settlements in that immense region are now carried exclusively by this route, it has become a matter of international importance that the route should be kept free from molestation. It concerns the dignity and honor of the Government that we should ever be able to give safe conduct to the persons and goods of British subjects through American territory, and it would be a disgrace, of national proportions, if harm should come to the life or property of those engaged in this commerce from any institution to the supposed rights of these savages.

A treaty for the purchase of their lands has become an urgent necessity, and I have no question that it may be effected upon very reasonable terms. I have addressed a representation upon this subject to the President.

How far it may be within the ability of the several Governments, at this time, to consider the interests of our remote frontier, it is difficult to judge. But while it would be unbecomingly unimportant in view of the great and absorbing issues that are engaging their attention, it would be well for the Legislature to memorialize Congress on the subject, asking at least for some measures that will satisfy the Indians owning the valley of the Red River, and give security to trade and travel along that route into the British Settlement, upon our border, either by treaty for their lands, or at least for a right of way through them. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made by a recent Congress for the construction of a route for the international boundary. In view of more than one possible contingency, it might be well to suggest to the Government, as a measure of prudent foresight, the propriety of entering upon this work at an early day. If happily no events should occur to test its importance in case of a foreign war, it would give great confidence to the settlements that are extending in that direction, and stimulate a trade that is every day becoming more valuable.

As the British mail matter destined to the subject of the past winter, the north is now transmitted almost exclusively by the mail route through this State, it would seem proper to grant it every reasonable facility in our power. With this view, I have no objection to the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit as before of a pecuniary guarantee of their security. In this connection I would renew the suggestion made in my annual message of 1861.

I have so often heretofore expressed my conviction of the prospective importance of this part of the State, and that opinion has been so amply confirmed by events, that I do not feel called upon to urge it more at length on this occasion.

I have received the notification of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 9th, 1861, certifying in pursuance of the Act of Congress, of the 23rd of May, 1859, "that the State of Minnesota is entitled to one member of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress, and until another appointment shall be made according to law." I am not aware that the statutes relating to elections require any modification in consequence of this reduction of our Representation in Congress.

Recent experience has developed an obvious error in our election law which calls for your attention. Fifteen days notice on the part of election officers is required to give notice to any general election, stating the officers to be elected. The law also makes provision for special elections to fill vacancies, the time thereof to be designated by the proclamation of the Governor; provided, however, that if the vacancy occurs before the general election, it is to be filled at that election.

Obviously a vacancy may occur before a general election, but after the fifteen days notice has been given, and it would be therefore impossible to comply with the first of these provisions. Furthermore, even if notice may be disregarded, the law implies the dangerous absurdity, that if the incumbent of an office should die or resign, the day before the election, the office must be filled the next day, when, of course, knowledge of his death must be confined to the immediate neighborhood of his residence. As the law applies to members of Congress as well as members of the State Legislature, it is easy to perceive the evils to which it might lead. A vacancy occurring within fifteen days of a general election should be filled at a special election.

REDEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Appreciating the difficulty which pre-emptors would have in moving their payments in October and December, 1861, as in strict law was required, I appealed to the authorities at Washington that a longer interval might be extended to them, until more auspicious times should enable them to discharge the small money obligations accruing to the Government, and thus secure to numbers of needy men, women and children the homes for which, in most instances, they have long and laboriously struggled with the difficulties of the times.

I regretted to learn that under the law the Executive departments were incompetent to extend this relief. As the Government would gain comparatively nothing by allowing these people to be dispossessed, while they would suffer great and needless distress, I pray you to appeal to Congress in their behalf.

DEAF AND DUMB.

From researches recently made, I am led to believe that there are about seventy-five deaf mutes in the State. If you can devise any plan for securing to them the benefits of that instruction which every enlightened

State of our day affords to its unfortunate, I shall be most happy to co-operate with you.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The very full, detailed, and interesting report of the Adjutant General will of course receive a prominent share of your attention.

The publication of the rolls of the gallant men, who for the first time in the history of Minnesota, were called upon to cross the ocean in defense of the common country, is a just tribute to their valor and patriotism, and will, in after times, be cherished by the millions who shall inherit these broad lands, as the roll of her primitive heroes. The names emblazoned there will furnish the theme of many a story of patriotic daring and heroic adventure, in after times; and future generations will be as proud to trace their lineage to these soldiers of the Union, as we are to the heroes of the Revolution.

When the infamous attack upon Fort Sumter occurred, in April, 1861, I was in the city of Washington, on business connected with the State, and at once called upon the Secretary of War, in company with two of our fellow citizens in official station, and tendered our services to the Government on the part of Minnesota.

WHY THE STATE WAS NOT SOBERLY PLEDGED INTO DEBT ON THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, AS DEMANDED BY THE POWER.

I am proud to know that this was the first tender of troops made to the President. I explained to the Secretary that our Legislature would not meet until January, 1862, unless called in special session, and that in the embarrassed condition of our finances, it would facilitate the organization of our contingent, if he would, in the meantime, furnish the necessary clothes, arms, equipments, &c., which he at once agreed to. It would facilitate the organization of our contingent, if he would, in the meantime, furnish the necessary clothes, arms, equipments, &c., which he at once agreed to. It would facilitate the organization of our contingent, if he would, in the meantime, furnish the necessary clothes, arms, equipments, &c., which he at once agreed to.

I have likewise devised the Chaplains to provide for the necessities of such our men as may be discharged and desire to return home without the means of doing so, by the expense of their homeward travel. Our very worthy Treasurer has been entrusted with the mission of procuring for our volunteers an allotment of a portion of their pay for the subsistence of their families at home, and it is believed that our soldiers, who are intelligent and benevolent, as they are brave and patriotic, are generally availing themselves of this means of providing for their families. I am not aware that any legislation is necessary to give greater efficiency to this system. It would be well here, as in other States, to make some discrimination in the operations of civil power, in favor of our volunteers, whom a noble devotion to their country has withdrawn from the immediate guardianship of their property interests at home.

MILITIA LAW.

I would especially invite your attention to remodeling of the present Militia Law. It was conceived in a time of peace, and is full of redundant and cumbersome provisions, entirely unsuited to an emergency when, as now, a rapid mobilization is required. The scheme of a law submitted by the Adjutant General will, I trust, receive your careful consideration.

One year ago it became my duty to express the public sentiment of Minnesota in repudiation of certain insurrectionary movements in Southern States, for which the President had issued a Proclamation, and the most unvarnished protest. The American people generally believing that these unconstitutional movements would be relinquished, when the excitement of the war had subsided, and the policy of the President elected should become apparent, were slow to assume the armor and attitude necessary for the suppression of rebellion. In the circumstances, the best evidence of the just and fraternal sentiments of the Northern people, gave to the war, since waged against the integrity of the Union, an immense advantage, and has hitherto constituted its chief strength. Even after the attack upon Fort Sumter, notwithstanding the great transportation facilities of this State, from the halts and pursuits of peace, to those of war, the public mind has reluctantly yielded to the conviction that an insurrection so wanton and groundless, could become a formidable foe to the Union, even if necessary to array an army for the vindication of the Constitution, and that entire period has been essential to bring the American people to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

MINNESOTA DEMANDS ENERGETIC ACTION.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

for. After an examination of the accounts constituting this sum, I trust you will make the necessary appropriation to meet the contingency of its non-payment by the Government.

Under a recent order of the war office granting to an officer of the regular army with his headquarters at Fort Snelling, the State authorities will be relieved of much of the labor and care heretofore devolving upon them; and unless I misinterpret the significance of this order, it will, I think, obviate the necessity of any large appropriation for military purposes. Nevertheless, in view of possible contingencies, and to avoid the necessity and expense which might otherwise arise of a special session, I will advise the appropriation of some ten thousand dollars, the expenditure of which may be placed under the supervision of a Board consisting, perhaps, of three of the State officers.

RESPECT TO OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

I have, by circular letters, taken pains to impress upon the authorities of our regiments the propriety of designating the burial places of such of our brave soldiers as may fall upon the battle-field or die from disease, and tendered our services to their relatives may, at the proper time, bring home the sacred relics of their honored dead, to find a resting place amid fitting memorials of private affections and public gratitude in the bosom of a State which will never cease to cherish their ashes and to reverse their memories.

CARE FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

I have likewise devised the Chaplains to provide for the necessities of such our men as may be discharged and desire to return home without the means of doing so, by the expense of their homeward travel. Our very worthy Treasurer has been entrusted with the mission of procuring for our volunteers an allotment of a portion of their pay for the subsistence of their families at home, and it is believed that our soldiers, who are intelligent and benevolent, as they are brave and patriotic, are generally availing themselves of this means of providing for their families. I am not aware that any legislation is necessary to give greater efficiency to this system. It would be well here, as in other States, to make some discrimination in the operations of civil power, in favor of our volunteers, whom a noble devotion to their country has withdrawn from the immediate guardianship of their property interests at home.

I would especially invite your attention to remodeling of the present Militia Law. It was conceived in a time of peace, and is full of redundant and cumbersome provisions, entirely unsuited to an emergency when, as now, a rapid mobilization is required. The scheme of a law submitted by the Adjutant General will, I trust, receive your careful consideration.

One year ago it became my duty to express the public sentiment of Minnesota in repudiation of certain insurrectionary movements in Southern States, for which the President had issued a Proclamation, and the most unvarnished protest. The American people generally believing that these unconstitutional movements would be relinquished, when the excitement of the war had subsided, and the policy of the President elected should become apparent, were slow to assume the armor and attitude necessary for the suppression of rebellion. In the circumstances, the best evidence of the just and fraternal sentiments of the Northern people, gave to the war, since waged against the integrity of the Union, an immense advantage, and has hitherto constituted its chief strength. Even after the attack upon Fort Sumter, notwithstanding the great transportation facilities of this State, from the halts and pursuits of peace, to those of war, the public mind has reluctantly yielded to the conviction that an insurrection so wanton and groundless, could become a formidable foe to the Union, even if necessary to array an army for the vindication of the Constitution, and that entire period has been essential to bring the American people to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as our full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of about five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned aside from their peaceful and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an emotion deeper than pride. They are our most precious contribution to a war which we had feared, and to which the crisis demands. Henceforth, all that the laws of war will justify against a foreign foe, and all that the first law of nations warrants for the subjugation of a rebellious people, must be necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this rebellion.

manifested by Great Britain towards the United States. Perhaps to no American community is the ungenerous and unjust bearing of the English press, (and I am forced to add,) of the majority of the English people, so unwelcome and unexpected as to the people of Minnesota. In my Executive communications during the Territorial period, and since the organization of the State, I have often alluded upon the community of interests between Minnesota and our neighbors, of British origin and connection, cordially anticipating no possible interruption to our interchange of good offices and friendly sentiments. On one subject only we have been conscious of meeting the rebuke of the kindred communities on both continents, who speak the English tongue. On the subject of slavery, itself inflicted upon the Western world by the insatiable greed of British merchants—we have admitted the full extent of our national infortune and crime. Had we not reason to expect, under the circumstances, when the Republic was rent and torn by the struggles of the monster slavery, that England, claiming to be the exemplar and friend of Emancipation, would at least have indicated the Levite of the parable and passed by on the other side. Not so, however. With undiminished bias the rights of a legitimate power were conceded to an insurrection, whose leading idea is slavery, and whose success would be the bloody restoration of the slave trade over tropical America; and it needed not the late exposure of English hostility and prejudice to convince the world that no considerations of humanity, and civilization can turn the scale of Great Britain's hatred of republican institutions or her sordid devotion to the shrine of Mammon. Nations alien to us in blood, in language, in institutions, observe a just and honorable neutrality. Our conspicuous enemy in Europe is that power with whom we had credulously hoped to cooperate in every stage of the long struggle for freedom and oppression.

I do not choose to anticipate future complications with Great Britain. Let us rather turn every thought and energy to the great duty enjoined by Providence upon this generation, namely: to establish if necessary, by exertions and sacrifices such as our fathers achieved in 1776 and 1812, a Republic, one and indivisible. Let us save our children, and children's children, from innumerable wars with the worst despotic power in human history, by the total subjugation of the oligarchy which has precipitated this struggle; and by a victory of the American Nation over slavery and treason, we shall secure a fresh consecration of the soil long since dedicated by our fathers to the rights of man. This accomplished we shall have ample means and opportunities to discharge all our obligations, including every just retribution as a member of the family of nations.

ALEX. RAMSEY.
St. Paul, Jan. 9, 1862.

JOHN A. STEES.
UNDERTAKER,
CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STS. ST. PAUL.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

JOHN A. STEES.
FURNITURE & CABINET WARE
OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Corner 3rd and Minnesota Sts. St. Paul.

AMPHITHEATRE.

CORNER 17TH & JACKSON STS.
Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
Evenings.
G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.
C. F. LORD, Treasurer.
Bridgeton, (formerly) Philadelphian, and Theatrical Performances.

These operas 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 7 1/2 o'clock.
Admission: 25 Cents in all parts of the house.
Tickets to be had by application at the Box Office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.
There will also be a
RIDING SCHOOL
Open for the accommodation of Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
For terms, &c., apply to
G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.
Or OLIVER BENT, Riding Master, dectd.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We have just received per Express a
SPLENDID LOT OF THE
NEW STYLE ZEPHYR HOOD
SONTAGS, &c.
Also, the Prettiest Delaines of the Season.
dectd. Hogan & Camp.

ST. PAUL
Ale and Porter Brewery.
DREWRY & SCOTTEN,
CREAM STOCK ALE
AND
PORTER BREWERS,
DAYTON'S BLUFF, ST. PAUL.
Orders by mail promptly executed. dectd.

ST. PAUL
Ale and Porter Brewery.
DREWRY & SCOTTEN,
CREAM STOCK ALE
AND
PORTER BREWERS,
DAYTON'S BLUFF, ST. PAUL.
Orders by mail promptly executed. dectd.

ST. PAUL
Ale and Porter Brewery.
DREWRY & SCOTTEN,
CREAM STOCK ALE
AND
PORTER BREWERS,
DAYTON'S BLUFF, ST. PAUL.
Orders by mail promptly executed. dectd.

ST. PAUL
Ale and Porter Brewery.
DREWRY & SCOTTEN,
CREAM STOCK ALE
AND
PORTER BREWERS,
DAYTON'S BLUFF, ST. PAUL.
Orders by mail promptly executed. dectd.

ST. PAUL
Ale and Porter Brewery.
DREWRY & SCOTTEN,
CREAM STOCK ALE
AND
PORTER BREWERS,
DAYTON'S BLUFF, ST. PAUL.
Orders by mail promptly executed. dectd.

</

NUMBER 8

Attorney General—Oscar B. Hurd, of Decatur. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Milton B. Hopkins, of Clinton.

provisions will be needed. The necessity of preserving the small collection of books now in possession from spoliation gives an evident emphasis to the suggestion of the Librarian for a modification of the law of last session in reference to the library.

As a measure of retrenchment, and necessary by the circumstances of the times, I recommend the suspension, for two or three years of the act making an annual appropriation to the Historical Society of Minnesota. This Society, incorporated in 1849, is the oldest literary and scientific organization in the State, and has been fostered by a small appropriation, as similar societies have been by Wisconsin and Iowa. To its silent and unobtrusive labors we are indebted for the rescue from oblivion of many curious and romantic incidents in the early history of this region, that will be prized by the future historian. For two or three years, the society, appreciating the financial pressure upon our people, voluntarily forbore asking their annual appropriation, but having they incurred expense in the publication of "Major Long's canoe voyage to the Falls of St. Anthony," which was distributed to the members of the Legislature, and others, would therefore recommend that, in suspending the annual appropriation, provision be made for that due to last year, to enable the Society to honestly discharge the obligations incurred by virtue of the existing act.

By several acts of the last session, certain parties or companies were authorized upon certain conditions to construct severally the Minnesota and Pacific, the Cedar Valley, the Transit and the Southern Minnesota Railroads. And for this purpose they were to be invested, as construction advanced, with all the lands, properties and franchises to which the State had previously become entitled by forfeiture and purchase upon foreclosure, and they were required to deposit with the Governor the sum of ten thousand dollars as a guarantee of good faith, to be forfeited in case of a non-fulfillment of their obligations. These measures have resulted in no advance of these desirable improvements, and the ownership of all remains in the State. The breaking out of the war has effectively suspended all enterprises of this nature, and it is therefore not surprising that the construction of these roads was not even attempted, except in the case of the Minnesota and Pacific. In this case the Company paid the State Treasurer the amount of legal costs and expenses incurred by the State in the foreclosure and sale of the said road, and deposited with the Governor on the 25th of June, thirteen Ohio Union Loan Bonds, amounting to the sum of \$27,000, and three State of Minnesota Interest Warrants of one thousand dollars each. This sum so deposited, agreeably to the fourth section of the act to facilitate the construction of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, "has been absolutely forfeited to the State, in consequence of the failure of said Company to construct the said road from St. Paul to St. Anthony, on or before the 1st of January, 1862."

Whether under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the State should retain the forfeited property, rests with you to determine; and in that case it will be your duty to direct how and by whom these stocks shall be disposed of for the benefit of the State.

As there is no ability on the part of the State to construct these roads, and in view of the fact that the grant will be entirely lost in a few years unless the work is prosecuted, I can see no objection to a substantial re-employment of the Legislature of last winter in the case of each road, giving to parties who may be willing to undertake their construction, the opportunity for another year to do so, upon a deposit as before of a pecuniary guarantee of their sincerity. In this connection I would record the suggestion made in my annual message of 1861.

"In any legislation regarding the transfer of our Railroad lands, I desire your attention to be directed to the claims of certain settlers heretofore prior to their location by the late Companies, whose rights 'have reverted to the State from their inability to pay for their claims at the recent land sales. The enforcement of our strictly legal rights in the premises, will work great hardship to a worthy and industrious class of citizens and sully the honor of the State by an act of flagrant injustice. You should, therefore, extend to them every protection compatible with the interests of the State."

While there is not much to encourage the hope that at the present time anything considerable will be attempted towards the construction of these roads, which all admit are essential to the development of an extensive territory and the prosperity of our people, no obstacle should be placed in the way of those far-seeing enterprise may induce them to undertake even a small part of these improvements now, with a view to their eventual accomplishment when that "better day" comes, which, from our unvaried advantages we have a right to anticipate.

"OUR INDIAN RELATIONS."

The Aborigines upon our borders, the Dakotas, Chippewas and Winnebagoes, a people whose history and destiny can never be without interest to those who have succeeded to their ancient homes in the broad plains and forests of Minnesota, have given us, during the past year, more than the ordinary amount of care. Many were under the impression that as the minds of the Northwestern Indians had been poisoned against the Government, the tribes of the Northwestern might be more or less disaffected; but so far as I have been able to discover they have preserved an unabated loyalty to the Government.

Our southwestern counties have indeed complained of troubles occasioned by roving and predatory bands of Sioux, and affected, however, by political causes, but the ordinary motives that actuate parties of these tribes. Arms and blankets were furnished the people in Jackson county, who, no doubt, recollecting the sad affair at Spirit Lake in 1857, had their apprehensions of a similar disturbance excited by the presence of these vagrant parties of Sioux. Subsequently, at my request, Capt. Western, of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, repaired with his company to that part of the country, and remained there some weeks. No Indians were discovered, and, so far, nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of that portion of the frontier.

TROUBLE WITH CHIPPEWA.

The Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina have occasioned some anxiety to the Stage and Express Company, and others carrying on a trade with and transporting goods into the British settlements on Red River. These Indians, the most needy of any of the bands of the North, have for years been encouraged in the expectation of a treaty with the Government, from which, in their simplicity, they doubtless anticipated immense benefits. So far, from a variety of causes, their hopes have been disappointed, and, seeing the steamers of the Company regularly plying upon Red

River, stages carrying mails and passengers at regular intervals through their country, and their old trail appropriated as a habitual thoroughfare of transportation, it is not surprising that they are becoming apprehensive that a title to the Red River and the adjoining lands is steadily growing up against them, and that the prairies and hunting grounds of their dusky ancestors will be appropriated by the aggressive race of pale faces without making compensation therefor. At length, determined to use force or intimidation, a body of them came upon the steamer North Star at Pembina, and demanded forty thousand dollars or an interest in the profits of the boat in default of which, they threatened to destroy the boat and cargo. The persons in charge finally bought off the party with three hundred dollars worth of goods, upon the agreement, however, that some permanent arrangement should be made for the future.

The boats and a large amount of valuable stores and goods, have been lodged for the winter at Georgetown, and, as there was some apprehension expressed by owners and residents that during the winter this property might be destroyed, and the remote settlers in that quarter molested, I deemed it prudent, in answer to a request from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to direct C. S. Sanborn, of the 4th Volunteer Infantry, to detail one of his companies, if necessary, to quarter at that place during the winter.

NECESSITY OF A TREATY.

As this trade with British America is assuming large proportions, and is rapidly augmenting the population of the posts and settlements in that immense region, it has become a matter of international importance that the route should be kept free from molestation. It concerns the dignity and honor of the Government that we should ever be able to give conduct to the persons and goods of British subjects through American territory, and it would be a disgrace, of national proportions, if harm should come to the life or property of those engaged in this commerce from any institution to the support of these savages.

A treaty for the purchase of their lands has become an urgent necessity, and I have no question that it may be effected upon very reasonable terms. I have addressed a representation upon this subject to the President.

How far it may be within the ability of the several Governments, at this time, to consider the interests of our remote frontier, it is difficult to judge. But while it like other, with a barren treasury, to have emulated the example of New York or Pennsylvania. If the Legislature had been convened in extra session for this purpose, the required sum could only have been raised by the issue of bonds or treasury warrants, at a great sacrifice; and, without resulting in any substantial benefit to the Government, would have entailed a large addition to our own embarrassments.

I hope that, so long as the sacred trust of caring for the interests of the people is confided to me, I shall never be guilty of adding to their burdens for the mere duty of an empty display.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF MINNESOTA.

Minnesota's quota of the half a million men authorized to be raised for the war, is four thousand one hundred and eighty men. Her actual contributions have already exceeded this by five hundred men, and the opening of navigation in the spring, her volunteers will number fifteen hundred men in excess of our proportion of an army of seven hundred thousand men.

In addition to one regiment of three months men, we have raised the following number:

First Regiment, Infantry	1,020
Second Regiment, Infantry	1,020
Third Regiment, Infantry	910
Fourth Regiment, Infantry	910
Recruits after the battle of Manassas for the 1st Regiment	92
Peterson's company of Sharpshooters	92
First company, Capt. Venable	92
Second company, Capt. Webb	92
Third company, Capt. Artley	92
First artillery	100
Total	4,600

In all four thousand four hundred men. The Fifth Regiment is in process of formation, and will doubtless be ready to march South as early as the opening of navigation. A second battery of Artillery is also in progress. Difficulty was experienced by the Adjutant General acting as Quartermaster in furnishing the First Regiment. It was early in the season. The nights were cold, and an immediate supply of blankets and other articles was necessary. Compelled to seek these without funds in a very restricted market, he did the best that seemed possible under the circumstances. But for the energy and activity of this noble organization would have been most discouraging to all concerned, and it is but one of the instances of public spirit and self-sacrifice in this behalf, which entitled him to commendation, should have furnished the occasion of unnumbered abuse.

The First Regiment was ordered to Washington in the latter part of June, and a month afterward took a part in the van of the memorable conflict at Manassas. How well and gallantly they performed their duty, and with what glorious success, is a story which the people of Minnesota through the fearful vista of that bloody day, impartial history will ever testify.

The Second, Third and Fourth Regiments are also full and have been in service. The Second and Third in Kentucky, and the Fourth, so far, in manning the western frontier posts of Minnesota and Dakota.

Our Cavalry and Artillery are in Missouri. The number of armed men contributed by the young State in 1861 to the common defense, is greater than her entire population in 1850, will be suggestive to every one of the beneficence of that Government under which such astounding progress is not merely possible, but habitual, and rebukes, more than words, the sacrifices attempted to destroy a Government fraught with such blessings.

The compensation of the Adjutant General now established by law is but two hundred dollars. As his time since the 20th of April, until the 1st instant, has been devoted in a great degree to the duties of his office, it will be but just that his additional compensation should be allowed him, with a reasonable sum for clerk hire, and the incidental expenses of his office.

As it is probable that during the current year the official duties of the Adjutant General will engage his whole time, I trust that an adequate salary will be provided for him, with an appropriation for the incidental expenses of his office.

DEAF AND DUMB.

From researches recently made, I am led to believe that there are about seventy-five deaf mutes in the State. If you can devise any plan for securing to them the benefits of this instruction which every enlightened

State of our day affords to their unfortunate, I shall be most happy to co-operate with you.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The very full, detailed, and interesting report of the Adjutant General will of course receive a prominent share of your attention.

The publication of the rolls of the gallant men who for the first time in the history of Minnesota, were called upon to cross the border in defence of the common weal, is a just tribute to their valor and patriotism, and will, in after times, be cherished by the millions who shall inherit these broad lands, as the roll of their primitive heroes. The names emblazoned there will furnish the theme of many a story, of patriotic duty and heroic adventure, in after times; and future generations will be as proud to trace their lineage to these soldiers of the Union, as we are to the heroes of the Revolution.

When the infamous attack upon Fort Sumter facilitated the opening of the war, I was in the city of Washington, on business connected with the State, and at once called upon the Secretary of War, in company with two of our fellow citizens in official station, and together we were taken to the Government on the part of Minnesota.

WHY THE STATE WAS NOT RECKLESSLY PLUNGED INTO THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, AS DEMANDED BY THE PIONEER.

I am proud to know that this was the temper of troops made to the President.

I explained to the Secretary that our Legislature would not meet until January, 1862, unless called in special session, and that in the embarrassed condition of our finances, it would be impossible for the State to furnish the necessary clothes, arms, equipments, &c., which he at once agreed to. It would, perhaps, have been more gratifying to our pride, if the State had been able, like its older and wealthier sisters, to have advanced the sum required for this purpose. But as it is the uniform practice of the general Government to meet all the expenses of the troops called into the service, such tenders of pecuniary aid are merely in the nature of temporary loans, to be reimbursed from the Treasury. Many of our States, having full treasuries and abundant credit, promptly advanced the necessary funds to place their troops in the field, and for the timely aid thus given to the depleted Treasury of the nation, these states deserve the thanks of our countrymen everywhere.

But it would have been folly for a State like ours, with a barren treasury, to have emulated the example of New York or Pennsylvania. If the Legislature had been convened in extra session for this purpose, the required sum could only have been raised by the issue of bonds or treasury warrants, at a great sacrifice; and, without resulting in any substantial benefit to the Government, would have entailed a large addition to our own embarrassments.

I hope that, so long as the sacred trust of caring for the interests of the people is confided to me, I shall never be guilty of adding to their burdens for the mere duty of an empty display.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF MINNESOTA.

Minnesota's quota of the half a million men authorized to be raised for the war, is four thousand one hundred and eighty men. Her actual contributions have already exceeded this by five hundred men, and the opening of navigation in the spring, her volunteers will number fifteen hundred men in excess of our proportion of an army of seven hundred thousand men.

In addition to one regiment of three months men, we have raised the following number:

First Regiment, Infantry	1,020
Second Regiment, Infantry	1,020
Third Regiment, Infantry	910
Fourth Regiment, Infantry	910
Recruits after the battle of Manassas for the 1st Regiment	92
Peterson's company of Sharpshooters	92
First company, Capt. Venable	92
Second company, Capt. Webb	92
Third company, Capt. Artley	92
First artillery	100
Total	4,600

In all four thousand four hundred men. The Fifth Regiment is in process of formation, and will doubtless be ready to march South as early as the opening of navigation. A second battery of Artillery is also in progress. Difficulty was experienced by the Adjutant General acting as Quartermaster in furnishing the First Regiment. It was early in the season. The nights were cold, and an immediate supply of blankets and other articles was necessary. Compelled to seek these without funds in a very restricted market, he did the best that seemed possible under the circumstances. But for the energy and activity of this noble organization would have been most discouraging to all concerned, and it is but one of the instances of public spirit and self-sacrifice in this behalf, which entitled him to commendation, should have furnished the occasion of unnumbered abuse.

The First Regiment was ordered to Washington in the latter part of June, and a month afterward took a part in the van of the memorable conflict at Manassas. How well and gallantly they performed their duty, and with what glorious success, is a story which the people of Minnesota through the fearful vista of that bloody day, impartial history will ever testify.

The Second, Third and Fourth Regiments are also full and have been in service. The Second and Third in Kentucky, and the Fourth, so far, in manning the western frontier posts of Minnesota and Dakota.

Our Cavalry and Artillery are in Missouri. The number of armed men contributed by the young State in 1861 to the common defense, is greater than her entire population in 1850, will be suggestive to every one of the beneficence of that Government under which such astounding progress is not merely possible, but habitual, and rebukes, more than words, the sacrifices attempted to destroy a Government fraught with such blessings.

The compensation of the Adjutant General now established by law is but two hundred dollars. As his time since the 20th of April, until the 1st instant, has been devoted in a great degree to the duties of his office, it will be but just that his additional compensation should be allowed him, with a reasonable sum for clerk hire, and the incidental expenses of his office.

As it is probable that during the current year the official duties of the Adjutant General will engage his whole time, I trust that an adequate salary will be provided for him, with an appropriation for the incidental expenses of his office.

DEAF AND DUMB.

From researches recently made, I am led to believe that there are about seventy-five deaf mutes in the State. If you can devise any plan for securing to them the benefits of this instruction which every enlightened

for. After an examination of the accounts constituting this sum, I trust you will make the necessary appropriations to meet the contingency of its non-payment by the Government.

Under a recent order of the war office directing an officer of the regular army with his headquarters at Fort Snelling, the State authorities will be relieved of much of the labor and care heretofore devolving upon them; and unless I misinterpret the significance of this order, it will, I think, obviate the necessity of any large appropriation for military purposes. Nevertheless, the view of possible contingencies, which avoid the necessity and expense which might otherwise arise of a special session, I would advise the appropriation of some small sum, the expenditure of which might be placed under the supervision of a Board consisting, perhaps, of three of the State officers.

RESPECT TO OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

I have, by circular letters, taken pains to impress upon the chaplains of our regiments the propriety of designating the best places of such of our brave soldiers as may fall upon the battlefield, or die from ordinary diseases, in order that the State or private relatives, at the proper time, might have the sacred relics of their loved ones, to find a resting place amid fitting monuments of private affections and public gratitude, in the bosom of a State which will strive to cherish their ashes and to reverse their memories.

CARE FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

I have likewise directed the Chaplains to provide for the necessities of such of our men as may be discharged and desire to return home, by the means of obtaining, giving the assurance that the State will defray the expenses of their homeward travel. Our worthy Treasurer has been exceedingly kind in procuring from our volunteers an allotment of a portion of their pay for the subsistence of their families at home, and it is believed that our soldiers, who are intelligent and benevolent, as they are brave and courageous, are generally availing themselves of this means of providing for their friends. I am not aware that any legislation is necessary to give effect to this system. It would be well here, as in other States, to make some discrimination in the operations of civil process in favor of our volunteers, whom a noble devotion to their country has withdrawn from the immediate guardianship of their property interests at home.

MILITIA LAW.

I would especially invite your attention to a remodeling of the present Militia law, which was conceived in a time of peace, and is full of redundant and cumbersome provisions, entirely unsuited to an emergency when active, energetic conduct is required. The scheme of a law submitted by the Adjutant General will, I trust, receive your careful consideration.

THE GREAT REBELLION—VIGOROUS MEASURES REQUIRED.

One year ago it became my duty to express the public sentiment of Minnesota, in regard to the certain and dangerous movements in Southern States, for which the result of the last Presidential election was the most unvarnished pretext. The Americans people, however, believing that these unconstitutional movements would be relinquished, when the excitement of the canvass of 1860 had subsided, and the policy of the President elect should become apparent, were slow to assume the armor and attitude necessary for the suppression of rebellion. This circumstance, the highest evidence of the just and fraternal sentiment of the Northern people, gave to the war, since waged against the integrity of the American Union, an immense advantage and has hitherto constituted its chief strength. But the attack upon Fort Sumter, notwithstanding the great transportation of the loyal States from the habits and pursuits of peace, to those of war, the public mind has reluctantly yielded to the insidious suggestion of certain unscrupulous and groundless, could become a formidable rebellion. It has required six months to our army for the vindication of the Union, with an entire period has been essential to bring the American people to the stern and uncompromising battle which the crisis demands. Henceforth, as that the crisis was war, was justly against the rebellion, and all that the first law of nature warrants for the subjugation of domestic treason, even if necessary to the extinction of human slavery, the undoubted cause of all our troubles, must be made to fall upon the crime and the criminals of this infamous rebellion.

MINNESOTA DEMANDS ENERGETIC ACTION.

When I made the tender before mentioned, in April, the Government regarded a thousand men as a full contribution of troops for the National defense, but within the year this State has responded to the call of the country by the muster and array of at least five times that number. These five thousand soldiers have been turned from their self-assigned and noble mission of founding and developing a great State. Minnesota sends them far beyond her borders, with an entire people, to be revealed to vindicate the flag and Union of our fathers against the pariah hand of treason at home, and against our Government on earth, which shall take advantage of this hour of our extremity to strike a coward blow at our National honor and existence. I trust that the impatience of our people will soon be gratified by such an exhibition of National power, as will bring this rebellion to a speedy conclusion and vindicate the dignity of the Government before the nations of the world.

CONFISCATION OF SLAVES AND OTHER PROPERTY OF REBELS.

In this connection, I deem it appropriate to refer to a specific topic. Severe measures are in course of execution by the rebels against the Union men of the South, and the property of all who are residents of the loyal States. The opinion is now general, that further forbearance by Congress in regard to the property of rebels, will be the reverse of a virtue. Individuals who are openly in arms against the United States, have large interests in Minnesota, and I feel well assured that a general Confiscation Act, now so distinctly demanded by public sentiment, will be speedily passed so framed as to furnish adequate agencies for the sequestration of all the property of rebels, wherever situated, including the enormous plantations of the South. Such a measure will be regarded as in the nature of a compensation, however partial and inadequate, for the pecuniary contributions which every citizen expects to make to the restoration of National authority.

MINNESOTA TO GREAT BRITAIN, GREETING.

I cannot close this communication without allusion to the remarkable disposition

manifested by Great Britain towards the United States. Perhaps no to American community is the ungenerous and unjust bearing of the English press, (and I am forced to add), of the majority of the English people, so unwelcome and unexpected as to the people of Minnesota. In my Executive communications during the Territorial period, and since the organization of the State, I have often enlarged upon the community of interests between Minnesota and our neighbors, of British origin and complexion, cordially anticipating no possible interruption to our interchange of good offices and friendly sentiments. On one subject only we have been conscious of meriting the rebuke of the kindly communities on both continents, who speak the English tongue. On the subject of slavery, which inflicted upon the Western world by the unscrupulous greed of British merchants the unspeakable and full extent of our national misfortune and crime. Had we not reason to expect, under the circumstances, when the Republic was rent and torn by the struggles of the monster slavery, that England, claiming to be the exemplar and friend of Emancipation, would at least have imitated the Levite of the parable and passed by on the other side. Not so, however. With indecent haste the rights of a belligerent power were conceded to an insurrection, whose leading idea is slavery, whose success would be the bloody restoration of the slave trade over tropical America; and it needed not the late explosion of English hostility and prejudice, to convince the world that no considerations of humanity, and civilization can turn the scale of Great Britain's hatred of republican institutions or her soldier devotion at the shrine of Mammon. Nations alien to us in blood, in language, in institutions, observe our children and children's children, and we are to be regarded as a people who have accepted in 1776 and 1812, the Republic, one and indivisible. Let us not, in our childish and childish policy, from immemorial war with the worst despotism known to human history, by the total subjugation of the oligarchy which has precipitated this struggle; and by a victory of the American Nation over slavery and treason, we shall secure a fresh consecration of the soil long since dedicated by our fathers' God to the rights of man. This accomplished, we shall have ample scope and opportunities to discharge all our obligations, including every just retribution as a member of the family of nations.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

ST. PAUL, JAN. 9, 1862.

JOHN A. STEES.

UNDER TAKER.

CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STS. ST. PAUL.

JOHN A. STEES.

FURNITURE & CABINET WARE.

Corner 3d and Minnesota sts. St. Paul.

NOTICE.

Full payment of Debt on Voluntary for TWENTY DOLLARS A WEEK.

NOTICE.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

GRAIN FANS AND PLOWS.

WILLIAM CROOKS.

RAISINS, CITRON, GRAPES & HONEY.

Toys of all kinds.

LAND WARRANTS LOCATED.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been extensively engaged in the REAL ESTATE business for the last ten years in this city and State, now offers his services, in connection therewith, to locate Land Warrants.

CARBON OIL & LAMPS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS.

MARVIN'S CROCKERY.

Importing House.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

AMPHITHEATRE.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

GROCERIES.

NEW GROCERY HOUSE IN ST. PAUL.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

NUMBER 9.

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday the principal business was the announcement of the Standing Committee by the President. During the session were adopted previous to the announcement of the committee.

Judge Cleveland offered resolutions of the right stamp upon the confederation question, which lie over for future consideration.

In the House, a partial report of the committee on rules was made and adopted. Both Houses adjourned until Monday at ten o'clock.

COMPLETION BETWEEN THE PRESS AND PIONEER—HOW THE LATTER SECURED CONTRACTS.

The Pioneer of yesterday called attention to the fact that the publication of the letter had been awarded to that paper, and claimed it as evidence that the Pioneer's legitimate circulation was greater than the Press. We have in another article challenged the correctness of the Pioneer's claim, and proposed a test which will settle that question.

We now propose to show the reasons why it is quite useless to think of competing with the Pioneer for anything in the way of printing contracts.

In May last the city printing was offered to the lowest bidder. In the usual way, notice was given that bids would be received until twelve o'clock on a certain day. The proposal of the Pioneer office was duly made out and taken to the City Clerk's office between the hours of eleven and twelve, and there delivered under seal. In reply to an inquiry, the City Clerk informed Mr. Wheeler that no other bid had been handed in. This was a little surprising, and Mr. Wheeler, apprehending something was wrong, and that possibly some means would be used to ascertain the terms of our bid, thought it prudent to wait in the City Clerk's office until the expiration of the hour for receiving proposals. He did not quit until twelve o'clock, and nearly of course, that the law could not be complied with by any other party who should by any possible means ascertain the rate of our bid, and thus bid lower, left, confident that the printing would be awarded to us. What was our surprise when, at the next meeting of the Board, two bids were presented, and the Pioneer's bid, as a matter of course, enough lower than ours to secure the contract! It was a most palpable violation of a necessary rule, universally governing the letting of contracts—one indispensably necessary to the protection of honest bidders that this was accomplished. The object of the rule is to secure one party bidding from the possibility of another party seeing or ascertaining the terms of the first bidder. Now, we are unwilling to accuse any one connected with the City Government with corruption or fraud in connection with this matter, but it would be almost a legal presumption that our bid was opened to enable the other bidder to make sure of getting enough lower to secure the contract.

But we have yet a still stronger example, and one, too, that the over-burdened taxpayers of Ramsey county are paying for dearly. Personal notices were given last July to the Press and Pioneer offices, that sealed proposals would be received by the County Board for doing the printing and advertising of the county, for the ensuing year. The Press promptly sent in a proposal, and the proprietor waited in person upon the county board at the time the bids were to be opened. But the Pioneer had made no proposal. It informed the county board that it had not done. The board, unwilling to seem to take advantage of the Pioneer's want of time, and desirous of having competition, in order that the best possible terms should be had for the impoverished county, decided to postpone the letting until their next monthly meeting. We were so notified, and permitted to withdraw our bid, and to bid again. This decision was right enough perhaps, certainly it was, in the matter of giving each party a fair and equal chance to make new bids, and was just what the City Council ought to have done in the case of the bids for the city printing. When the next month came round we let our former bid stand; it was made so low that we could not afford to reduce it. The Pioneer office came to time, and the Pioneer was half a cent lower than we, on the price of advertising the delinquent tax list; our bid being one and a half cents per line, or description while the Pioneer was one cent. On other items our bid was the lowest; but the tax list being altogether the largest item of county printing, the contract was awarded to the Pioneer. So far, all seemed right, although it was a little remarkable that the Pioneer's bid should be just a shade lower than ours. A contract was duly entered into, and the Pioneer was to do the county printing for one year. Soon the list of lands sold for delinquent taxes in 1859 had to be republished with notice that time of redemption would expire, &c., and for this the Pioneer wanted what—one cent a description, just what it had bid? No—three cents a description, and by some legalism it was enabled to show that its contract was nullified on this demand. The matter was finally compromised on ten cents, so the Pioneer, on the chief item of county printing, is getting by contract SEVEN FOLD what the Press offered to do it for, and could have done it at a profit.

The papers of Ramsey county, will you

behold this fact, that burdened and oppressed as you are with taxes three-fold—city, county and State—yet in this item of county printing you are required to pay seven fold more than you would have paid, if you had been allowed to compete for the contract on an equal basis with the Pioneer.

With this experience, we are driven to the inevitable conclusion that it is utterly impossible to secure fair dealing, or terms that are anywhere near equal, in competing with the Pioneer for public contracts. When that office, under the forms of public bidding, gets contracts under which they demand and receive seven fold the prices for which we offered to do the work, what other conclusion can be arrived at?

With the record of Earl S. Goodrich before us, showing enormous swindles, perpetrated by him upon the public treasury of the State, the same being sworn to as just, we should as soon think of competing for the Post Office list, or any other letting to the lowest bidder, as we would compete for a public office giving him full swing to manufacture, as of old, Oriental and Pottsville election returns. We respectfully decline covering the lists with any such competition.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The election of officers of the Senate and House of Representatives on Tuesday deserves, both on account of the men elected, and the unanimity with which they were chosen, a more extended notice than the mere business report which we gave on Wednesday.

In the House the two chief officers—Speaker Benson and Chief Clerk Blakely—held the same positions the last session, and it was a high and worthy commendation to both, that they were re-nominated without opposition in caucus, and re-elected in the House by perfectly unanimous votes. These encouraging circumstances make their election an honor and of more than ordinary significance.

In Speaker Benson's case it is the first time in the history of the Legislature that the same person has been elected twice in immediate succession. In our knowledge of the Legislature of Minnesota—beginning with the first—we have not known Mr. Benson's superior as a presiding officer. But two or three that now occur to us as his equals, J. W. Furber, John D. Laidlaw and Dr. David Day were all good presiding officers; no one of them, all things considered superior to Mr. Benson.

Mr. Blakely is also an excellent officer, and we can say the same of him, we have not known his superior.

J. Jay Knox, Assistant Clerk, is a new man to the Legislature. He is a gentleman in the highest meaning of the term, and eminently well qualified for the responsible and laborious duties of his position.

Levi Nutting, Sergeant at Arms of the House, is one of the Old Guard—a Republican from the beginning. A man that we honor for the purity, consistency and firmness of his principles. He was Sergeant at Arms of the Senate two years ago, and is therefore familiar with the duties of his position.

Mr. Ephraim McMurtrie, of Fillmore county, Enrolling Clerk, D. B. Johnson, of Mower county, Engraving Clerk and Mr. Wm. Reid, of Mankato, Fireman, are new men to the Legislature. They come fully endorsed by the delegations of their respective localities, and will prove undoubtedly good officers.

Rev. J. C. Whitely, Chaplain of the House, is one of the Pioneer Clergymen of the State, and a very worthy man. Our sympathies are strongly with the old settlers of Minnesota of all classes, and especially with those whose profession directed their efforts to the moral and religious culture of the people, and we are always glad to see them recognized and appreciated.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Secretary Driscoll was a member of the last House, in which he was deservedly popular. He is a brother Elder, and of course a gentleman and a scholar—we will not add the additional descriptive phrase, that finishes the perfect character of the Southwest—a good judge of whiskey—for it would not be applicable. Mr. Driscoll is well qualified for his position.

The same may be said of Mr. Daily, from Steele county, the accomplished Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

Dr. Geo. F. Childs, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is like Mr. Nutting, one of the Old Republican Guard, true and firm in the advocacy of those principles that lie at the foundation of our government. He was one of the handful of men who first raised the Republican banner in Minnesota when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise threatened all the old land marks of liberty. We rejoice to see him, now in the days of triumph of those principles, receive recognition, and a fitting reward for his fidelity to them.

Geo. F. Potter, Engraving Clerk of the Senate, is well acquainted with the halls of the old Capitol building. He held the same position in the House two years, and was messenger of the Senate last winter. He is a live man, making his presence known wherever his tent is pitched. His former experience, and his good qualifications in other respects ensure to the Senate a good Engraving Clerk.

Geo. F. Cleveland, Enrolling Clerk, is a younger brother of the worthy Senator of that name. He is a superior young man, and will prove a good Clerk.

Mr. Schmidt, fireman, is a worthy German of this city. Rev. A. S. Fish, Chaplain of the Senate, held the same office in the House last winter. We have already spoken of him as the fearless advocate of principles opposed to human slavery, and his election, is not only the choice of an earnest Christian preacher, but something of a rebuke to his pro-slavery enemies.

Altogether, the Legislature has been judicious and fortunate in its selection of officers, giving a happy augury of effective labor for the good of the State and the Nation.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS—THE LETTER CANNOT BE AWARDED TO THE PIONEER.

Under the above heading the Pioneer of yesterday among other statements, has the following:

The Press has repeatedly claimed a larger circulation than the Pioneer. It made such a claim in March last, when an examination of the books of the two offices showed that the Pioneer's list was more than a third larger. At least an equal disparity now exists. This is a fact of importance to advertisers, who are interested in having their notices reach the greatest number of readers.

We pronounce the above, so far as it claims a larger general circulation for the Pioneer, than the Press, unqualifiedly false, and challenge a comparison of the circulation of our respective publications, as well as the total circulation of the Press with that of the Pioneer the same to be ascertained by any correct data or proof that may be agreed upon, and mutually satisfactory to the clerks of our respective offices.

When the Press was but three months old, we asserted upon what we supposed to be reliable information that even at that time our circulation was the largest. The Pioneer challenged the correctness of our statement, and we promptly submitted the question to proof, ascertained by the clerks of the offices, resulting in showing that at that time—when the Press was but three months old—it had not attained a circulation equal to the Pioneer. We publicly admitted the fact, and gave the Pioneer the full benefit of such admission. We now call it to test the question in the same prompt manner, and to make the result public.

It is possible that within the city of St. Paul, or the delivery of the Post Office, the Pioneer's circulation exceeds by a few copies that of the Press. Of this we are by no means sure, but we know our circulation was no nearly the same that it was useless to compete with the Pioneer for the Post Office list. Some of the reasons we have elsewhere explained. But within a radius of ten miles from St. Paul we have unquestionably the largest circulation. And our whole circulation greatly exceeds that of the Pioneer.

We propose to exclude from our circulation the papers taken by members of the Legislature, that we shall have no advantage of the Pioneer in that respect. It may elicit to compare the present bona fide regular circulations of the papers, or the average for the last six months. A refusal to accept this challenge will of course be taken as conclusive evidence that the Pioneer confesses its mistake—to put it mildly.

SENATOR CLEVELAND'S RESOLUTIONS.

Our readers will see with gratification the prompt introduction in the Senate of resolutions in regard to the conduct of the war, having the true ring. There is no base alloy in the coins which Senator Cleveland proposes to stamp with the authority of the Legislature of Minnesota.

THE NEW MINNESOTA SENATOR.

It is a source of general satisfaction throughout the Northwest that the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Gov. Bingham, has been filled by the election of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, a leading member of the Detroit bar, a gentleman of large abilities, and an accomplished scholar. He was a leading spirit in the Whig party, and represented it in Congress in 1840. He has also been a member of the State Legislature, twice Attorney General of the State, and has occupied in every respect a commanding position. He is a clear thinker, an earnest worker, and has strong convictions on the anti-slavery question, with powers as a speaker that will constitute him a valuable accession to the Senate, a distinction he has fairly earned.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Green River, it is said, rose 15 feet on Sunday night, washing away a small trestle bridge at Moundville, and endangering the pontoon bridge near by. The railroad bridge was completed last night, in anticipation of the rise in the river.

The Catholic Bishop of Nashville has arrived here. He states that drafting in Tennessee provokes the rebels, but often indulges in ridicule of the Confederate Government, and uses language which indicates their feelings.

The rebel army is a greater terror to secessionists than to the Union army. It is bowling Green balls, Nashville will be destroyed. Forts are being built near the city, on the Galatia heights, and others east and west of the city.

He saw at Glasgow Junction the remains of the splendid tunnel at that point, destroyed by the rebels. The railroad from that point North has been entirely destroyed, even the rails being taken away.

The turnpike has been obstructed by felled trees. The rebels are endeavoring to draw the Union men on Bowling Green.

He says the river approach to Columbus, Kentucky, is splendidly defended by numerous batteries. Guns and torpedoes obstruct the river, and he thinks it is an utter impossibility for gunboats to live in the water at that point.

Gen. Zollicoffer has thrown three regiments of rebels into Jimtown to keep the river open and guard.

Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

SENATE.

Friday, January 10, 1862.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. S. Fish.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SWIFT: From Rev. S. R. Riggs and others, praying for an act to authorize a poll tax in the town of Yellow Medicine. Referred to Messrs. Swift and Dane.

By Mr. BALDWIN: From citizens of Minneapolis and vicinity, praying for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum. Referred to Messrs. Swift and Dane.

By Mr. SMITH: From citizens of St. Paul upon the same subject.

By Mr. COOK: From citizens of Rice County, praying an abatement of tax on school lands.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. COOK: That a committee of three be appointed to examine into and report the amount of mileage due each member. Adopted, and Messrs. Cook, Daniels and Sargent appointed.

By Mr. IRVINE: That the Committee on Printing be authorized to procure the printing of a suitable number of copies of the Governor's message in the German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. Laid over.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. REINER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the rules of last session for the government of the present session, with a list of amendments. The committee recommended the adoption of the same.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the standing committees of the session as follows: On Ways and Means—Messrs. Reiner, McClure and Smith.

On State Affairs—Messrs. Cook, Irvine and Heaton.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Swift, McClure and Nash.

On Railroads and Railroad Grants—Messrs. Smith, Cook, Miller, Swift, Sargent, Heaton, Daniels, Reiner, Lowry and Sear.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Bennett, Cleveland and Dane.

On State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. See, Dane and Clarke.

On Elections—Messrs. Sargent, Daniels and Nash.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. McClure, Nash and Sargent.

On Banks—Messrs. Baldwin, Lowry and Swift.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Heaton, Irvine and Nash.

On Printing—Messrs. Reiner, Daniels and Heaton.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Cook, Duffy and Webster.

On Counties and Townships—Messrs. Welber, Cook and Richards.

On Incorporations—Messrs. Daniels, Bennett and Richards.

On the State Prison—Messrs. Baldwin, Richards, Cook, Reiner and Webster.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Richards, Dane and Reiner.

On the University—Messrs. Bennett, Nash and Richards.

On University and University Lands—Messrs. Cleveland, Heaton and Baldwin.

On Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Wesson, Cleveland and Heaton.

On the State Library—Messrs. Sargent, Duffy and Cleveland.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Miller, Lowry and Nash.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LAKE WABASSETT, Half Breed and Res. Scrip all sales—press.

5223 THOMPSON BROS.

JUDGE PALMER is up at Mankato holding a term of court for Judge Branson.

RAVENS QUICK TIME—The La Crosse mail coach arrived yesterday at half past twelve, having left that city on Thursday morning at eight. Time through 254 hours. We call this pretty quick time.

Members of the Legislature, who want good cigars and the very best kind of chewing tobacco, will not be disappointed if they buy of our friend, F. Tiedel, on Third Street, next door to Combs' Book Store.

To-NIGHT, there will be a grand attraction at the Amphitheatre. Geo. W. De Haven, Esq., the proprietor and sole manager, informs us that he has fitted up the Amphitheatre in good style, putting in additional heating apparatus, and in many ways adding to the comfort and convenience of patrons. Oliver Bell, well known as a master of the riding art, is to have a benefit to-night, and we have no doubt the house will be crowded. Among the many attractions mentioned in the bills is the Cat Piano—Four Race between Langley and Sparks—Old Bill Sibley to ride without loss, saddle or bridle—Prize Fight between Osborn and Marks—bodies the whole at ring exercises—not forgetting the educated dog Bruno. This is a permanent institution of our city, and is being conducted in a manner which makes it worthy the patronage of all lovers of fun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Paul, Jan. 10th, 1862.

Editor of the Press.

Permit me to acknowledge through your paper the receipt of ten valuable volumes for the Library of the Young Men's Christian Association. They come from an esteemed fellow townsman, accompanied by the following epigram—too good to be lost. I withhold the writer's name. Respectfully, T. D. SIMONSON.

ST. PAUL, JAN. 6, 1862.

Dr. T. D. Simonson, Librarian of Young Men's Christian Association.

Dear Sir: Please find herewith a set of "Home and Macaulay's History of England," in ten volumes, which I desire to be purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association Library. The recent course of England concerning our national matters has so disgusted me with that one Christian and civil nation, which I desire to see in a literary work on so odious a subject.

Public libraries, however, have no scruples of such a nature, and I beg you to find a place for the set on your shelves.

I am, with sincere wishes for the welfare of the Association, Yours respectfully,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Waco, Texas, Jan. 7.

One of the two supply pipes of the steam ship Pensacola was plugged last spring by a yard employee in the rebel service. Had the other pipe been served in the same way, a boiler explosion must have occurred. The discovery was only made yesterday.

General Shields is here. Lieutenant Fairfax denies that Miss Stidell struck him on the face, as reported by the British Commander. He says the ladies acted as such.

Captain Ralph Bunt of the 24th Kentucky, and Lieutenant W. L. Ives of the 79th New York, the former captured at Bull Run and the latter on the Gauley, arrived from Richmond to night.

A division drill of the regular cavalry was held to day by General Philip S. George Cook. Great improvement was apparent. They will be held every Tuesday and Friday hereafter.

The Ways and Means Committee have framed a bill which will be introduced to-morrow, authorizing the issue of a hundred millions in demand Treasury notes, not bearing interest, and payable generally without specifying place or time, which, as all Treasury notes of the like character heretofore authorized to be issued, are declared lawful money and a legal tender in payment of debts, public and private, and are made exchangeable at par value for six per cent. twenty years coupon bonds or registered bonds or bonds hereafter negotiated.

All schemes of emancipation and colonization of slaves have been referred by the Judiciary Committee of the House to a sub-committee, Bingham and Thomas.

The following is the substitute reported from the Military Committee by Senator Wilson in place of the original bill, concerning slaves enlisted in the United States, to be sent by military officers.

Be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any officer military or naval service of the United States, to cause any person claimed to labor or service by reason of African descent, to be delivered up to, or for any person claiming such service or labor. Any officer so offending shall be discharged from service, and be forever ineligible to any appointment in the military or naval service of the United States.

Some important provisions are embraced in the army bill introduced by Senator Wilson to-day. If it passes, brevet rank will carry with it no increase of pay. Officers are to draw orange only in kind, and only so much as they actually require.

Chaplains may be others than Christians, but must belong to some religious denomination and must be recommended by an ecclesiastical body or five accredited members of their own denomination, and may be removable by the President after trial by a court of chaplains upon charges preferred.

The bill also provides that hereafter officers of volunteer regiments may be commissioned by the President, and that all volunteer ranks equally with regular officers.

The President is authorized to accept the services of officers of foreign birth.

The law discharging enlisted minors is repealed.

A letter from Romney states that there are now seven thousand troops at that point, including six companies of cavalry and two companies of artillery, thoroughly equipped and efficient. There has been no advance as yet nor will there be until large reinforcements are received. Gen. Rosecrans was expected at Romney, and on his arrival it was thought that the operations would be resumed. Gen. R. is in Camp Meridian, and is on the Pacific railroad to Linsey Station.

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 7.

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton has been appointed to succeed Gen. Curtis in command of the district of St. Louis, to include the Mississippi river, and

The Saint Paul Press.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The following supplies omissions of the telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Chandler presented a bill for the emancipation of slaves. Mr. Pomeroy said that he would introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury. Mr. Powell introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up. The question was on the amendments that the cadets be increased to 100. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the passage of the bill. He believed that it was owing to the amendments that the cadets be increased to 100. It was disagreed to.

Mr. Lincoln of Kansas, said the greatest trouble was, we had no army, but to separate the states from those who live in the South. The greatest trouble we have is the slavery of the Army Officers, and their want of common sense.

Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin thought the best reform that could be introduced was to elect a committee to report on the ranks. One objection to West Point was its expense.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts was ready to abandon the bill on the ground of economy. He thought we should begin to economize, and if necessary reduce all the salaries in the army, but on no other ground would he vote against the bill.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill in relation to the arrest of prisoners who claimed to be held to service or labor by force of the army and navy was taken up.

Mr. Stribling of Delaware moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was disagreed to. Ayes 13, nays 23. The bill provides that any officer retaining such persons be discharged from the service.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, the bill was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the Kansas coasted seat was taken up.

House.—A message was received from the President, with documents, in reference to the Trent affair.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in delivering up Mason and Sidel.

He remarked that in less than three months we would be at war with Great Britain or else we will submit to the domination of the Southern Confederacy, and the breaking up of the blockade.

Mr. Hutchins replied, saying that his colleague had heretofore been opposed to coercion, and to the South, while now he is in favor of the delivery up of Mason and Sidel.

Mr. Thomas of Mass. argued to show the justification of the capture of Mason and Sidel. England did not previous wrong in making the unjust and insolent demand. In fact she said that which has impeded us in the American Union.

Mr. Thomas said that which has impeded us in the American Union. The message and documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa., and voted that the Capt. Wilkes. He said this endorsed the act, but not so with the Administration. He did not feel humiliated, by the settlement. Let us settle our domestic difficulties and then be prepared for future events.

Mr. Kelly said that which has impeded us in the American Union. The message and documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kelly said that which has impeded us in the American Union. The message and documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world.

HARPER'S

New Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL NOTICE OF THE PRESS.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

The volumes published by Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of over 100,000 copies, is a work of great merit.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

A MPHTHEATRE.

COMIC OPERA.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

The Grand Opera House, St. Paul.

REMOVAL.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

PALMER'S VINEGAR.

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

Another Victory!

BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women's

Men's and Women

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

section number twenty seven, (27) in township number twenty nine, (29) all of range number twenty two (22) West; a portion of the above described section number two, (2) having been subdivided into lots and additions to the city of St. Paul, under the name and description of the city of Dayton & Warren's Prospect Addition to the city of St. Paul, excepting only from the foregoing description, "lots number seventy, (70) seventy one, (71) eighty six, (86) and eighty seven, (87)" in Montville, or Dayton & Warren's Prospect Addition to the city of St. Paul, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise appertaining, to secure the payment of the sum of \$4,600, and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, according to the condition of certain promiss-

And whereas, said Lyman Dayton, payable and delivered to said Henry E. Bidwell, and due on or before the last day of October after date.

And whereas, said Lyman Dayton and Maria B. Bidwell his wife, did also in and by said indenture of mortgage, convey and assign to said Henry E. Bidwell, the sum of five collars to the use of said Henry E. Bidwell, did waite, surrender, release, quit, release, and assign forever, all their right, benefit, equity and claim of redemption whatever (with the exception of one year's time) to and to the premises aforesaid, and their appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

And whereas, there is now, at the date of this mortgage, claimed to be, and is, a mortgage in case aforesaid, to and to the premises aforesaid, and their appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that default has been made in the payment of the said sum of \$250, due as aforesaid, and that said mortgage or premises shall be sold by the sheriff of said county of Ramsey, in separate parcels and according to the conditions and in the order designated, at public auction under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in

Dated this 7th day of November, 1861.
 HENRY E. BIDWELL
 Mortgagee.
 DAVID SANFORD,
 Att'y, for Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minn. ocr7:6w.
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COU.
 TY of Ramsey—District Court, 2d District
 Augustus R. Capehart, Plaintiff,
 against
 Henry S. Dawson, Defendant. } Summons.
 In the name of the State of Minnesota: To Henry
 S. Dawson, the above named Defendant:
 You are hereby summoned and required to answer

to the clerk of the District Court aforesaid, at the city of Saint Paul, in the county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, at St. Cloud, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in said city of St. Paul, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred, twenty two and 14/100 dollars (\$122.14) and the costs thereon since the twentieth (20th) day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the disbursements in this action.

AUGUSTUS R. CAPEHART

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Notice is hereby given that J. John R. Irvine, proprietor of Irvine, out lots and Irvine's 2d addition to St. Paul, will make application to the District Court, 2d District, in and for the county of Ramsey, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the Court Room in the city of St. Paul, on said county, on Saturday, the 25th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the opening of said Court, or as soon thereafter as the Court may be opened, for the purpose of exhibiting the plans and sections, and the records of the plat maps and surveys of such lots and portions of Irvine's out lots and Irvine's 2d addition to the city of St. Paul aforesaid, as he and art embraced within the

the south line of said Addition, where the east line of Main street intersects said south line; thence by the east line of Main street to the northwest corner of block No. ten; thence east by the north line of said block to the west line of Weaver street; thence south by the north line of said street to the southeast corner of block No. eleven; thence south by the southerly line of said street to the east line of Truxton street; thence east by the east line of Truxton street to the north boundary line of said addition; thence east by said north line to the northeast corner of said Addition, thence south by the east line of said Addition to the southeast corner thereof; thence west by the south line of said addition to the place of beginning.

Also, that portion of said addition within the following

ance, south to the north line of said west line of
said north line of Vine street; thence
due De Freudenrich; thence by the west line of said
said named street, north to the north line of said ad-
junction; and thence west, by said north line to the
place of beginning

J. R. IRVINE.
Oct26 Pa

St. Paul, October 25, 1861.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY
of Ramsey.

District Court, Second Judicial District.

Me Phauls & Williams by M Sherburne, her next
friend, against Elizabeth C Randall as Administratrix
of the estate of Wm H Randall, deceased. Martin

Morton, Joseph M Marshall, Ebenezer Wells, G. G. Gould,
Campbell, John B Sanborn, Shemaz D Gould, Ed-
ward C Bolton, Charles S Mackubin, Frastus E Ed-
wardson, John W. Smith, Henry Maitly, Ed-
win Caldwell, Albert Oatfield, John W. Whitney, Thom-
as E Elgerton, Gordon H Edgerton, Arismet, John
B Banning, Thomas Daly, Peter Berkey, Lathrop E
Keeed, John Paige Mumford, Charles W Williams, John
Williams, Charles H Williams, Wm M Corcoran,
Richard Cleytor, Horace Allen, The Board of Commis-
sioners of the county of Ramsey, Joseph A Paine, Mo-
nroe Pettiglow, John E Marshall, S N Langford, P G
Franklin Smith, Daniel A. Hartsman, Stuart Perry,
Wm H Ennis, Charles Bouton, Christopher H Thron,
Hortensia A. Bouton & Smith, Luther W Bile,

R. Hoxton, partners under the name and firm of "H. Tucker & Co." ; Elbert Field, James B. Jackson, Margaret A. Williams by her next friend, J. J. Jewey; Katherine A. Darling, Lockwood R. Carswell and Charles Scheffer, partners as "DeVlieg, Carswell & Scheffer." John A. Darling, George G. DeVeigh, Charles C. Lund, Thaddeus J. Darling, publishers of the "Herald," and John A. Darling, State of Philip Ross, Peyton H. Houghton, George Kirkpatrick and H. B. Hix, partners as, H. B. Hix, Houghton, Darling & Kirkpatrick; Warren, Robert, Whitacre, D. C. Taylor, Henry C. Wall, William Sloan, John Sloan, and John Sloan, Jr., partners as "W & J Sloan;" James K. Mott, Wm T. Lige, as "Henry Weissner, Geo Chapman, Wm Wakefield, Geo Davis, Richard Marshall & John B. D on, Richard Spencer, John C. Collins, Loomis L. White, S. Willard, and John C. Collins, partners as "The Collins, Willard & Spencer Co."

Shelley, J B Schlichter, Alexander Wilson, George W. Jones, Joseph Brothers, John H Randall, E D Randall, M S Pence, Charles Hunt and Morris Lamprey to the above named defendants and each of you.

In the name of the State of Minnesota you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, who is a married woman, and answer this action by filing your answer with the clerk of the district court of the county of Ramsey, Minnesota, on or before the next day, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer with the undersigned at his office in the city of Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in

(United September 24, 1861) no. 1262
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COEN.
 TY of Ramsey—District Court, 2nd Judicial Dis-
 trict.
 George W. Ewing
 sgt.
 William G. Ewing, Jr. } **Sommons.**
 He State of Minnesota.
 To the above named defendant :
 You are hereby summoned and required to answer
 complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled ac-
 tion, which has been this day duly filed in the office
 of the Clerk of this Court, at the city of St. Paul.

answer to the said complaint upon the subscriber at his office in said city of St. Paul, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you executed by the said collector; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and one dollar and the two per cent, (\$1,001.22) with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum upon \$800 thereof from the 15th day of October, A. D. 1886, and at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum upon \$61.96 thereof, from the 15th day of March, A. D. 1889, upon \$19.75 thereof, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1889, upon \$48.23 thereof, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1890, upon \$30.77 thereof, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1890, and upon \$10.43 thereof, from the said day of

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5th, A. D. 1881.
H. R. BIGELOW,
Plaintiff's Attorney

D. D. WHEELER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Books and Stationery
Third Street, near the Bridge, St. Paul.

--	--	--

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

A rumor is said to have prevailed and received some credence at Washington yesterday that Secretary Cameron was about to exchange his position as head of the War Department for the mission to Russia, and that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for a time Attorney General under Buchanan, was to be his successor. We have no doubt, however, that this report will prove to be one of those canards which Washington newspaper correspondents periodically produce.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday, after the ordinary morning business, had its attention called by Mr. Daniels to the death since the last session of Hon. Stiles P. Jones, Senator from Olmsted. The life, character, and many virtues of Mr. Jones were also properly alluded to by his associate Senators of last session, and by the President of the Senate. The proceedings in full will appear to-morrow.

In the House, the Speaker announced the standing Committee, and considerable other business was transacted.

COL. GORMAN VINDICATED.

We publish in another column a vindication of Col. Gorman in the matter of whipping negro whiskey sellers. It is an editorial of the N. Y. Tribune, in the columns of which the charges were originally made.

A BILL TO REGULATE TRADE WITH INDIANS.

On the 6th Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to amend the act regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes. It was referred.

SORGHUM SYRUP.

We call the attention of farmers to the fact that a Company at St. Anthony, propose to erect a mill, and the necessary evaporators for making Syrup from Sorghum and Lupine. Now that sugar and syrups are high and bound to be higher, our people should produce sweetening at home to the greatest practicable limit. The facilities that will be afforded at St. Anthony for manufacturing the cane will, we trust, induce farmers to plant extensively.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIGEL.

The special dispatches of the Chicago Tribune of the 11th, contain the following in regard to the resignation of this distinguished officer. We sincerely hope that his late will not be that of Fremont.

A well informed gentleman who left Holla, this morning, had an interview recently with Gen. Sigel, who complained that he had been hurried by Gen. Halleck from a sick bed to take command at Holla, and that only three days after his arrival Gen. Curtis arrived, and without exhibiting any orders from General Halleck, or giving him (Sigel) notice, assumed command. General Sigel says that he has resigned out of a sense of justice to himself, but is anxious to serve his adopted country, and if the troops were to march to day, he would march with them.

He further says that out of six regiments raised in his name, by his friends, only four hundred men are left to his command. He hopes an arrangement will be made by which he may honorably return to service.

SKATING.

"Biler," the St. Paul correspondent of the Hudson City Times, evidently isn't fond of skating. He writes:

The skating club is in full blast, and skating seems to be the order of the day. Ladies skate, boys skate, genteel skate, girls skate, in fact every body skates except Biler. He has no desire to make astronomical observations, as astronomy is at present out of his line. It is well enough for those who have been through the mill and understand the various kinds and twists and turns, to talk about it being an easy and graceful performance, productive of health and happiness; but when one presents a *fac simile* of a hen rooting on a clothes line, I can see the graceful beauty of it. It is something being done by our party. It is rumored that the extraordinary Cabinet councils that have been recently held have been wholly unnecessary. It is felt by none more than those high in authority that complications with other nations are probably so long as our enemies remain in statu quo.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT ABROAD.

The Government advertising has been taken from the St. Paul Press (Rep.) and given to the Pioneer (Dem.) greatly to the disgust of the party in that State.—Chicago Tribune, 11th.

STATISTICS OF METHODISM.

The Annual Minutes of the Methodist Church North, for 1861, show the whole number of church members to be 655,446; travelling ministers, 6,934; local or lay preachers, 8,259; number of church edifice, 9,922; of parsonages, 2,763; estimated total value of churches and parsonages, \$22,739,487. Of Sabbath schools, the number reported is 13,236; scholars, 800,266; teachers, 149,501; Sabbath school libraries, 2,344,472 volumes. The missionary contributions for the past year amount to \$225,084; the tract collections have been \$15,056.

The new Virginia government, at Wheeling, is in trouble. The Auditor and the Governor find it impossible to agree, and the Legislature seem to be getting itself into the broil also. All sorts of charges are made against both Governor and Auditor, but the *Intelligencer* expresses the belief that while there "may have been error and indiscretion, there has been nothing criminal with either party." The inevitable negro seems to be giving trouble, the red-hot unionists and the conservatives being as loggish as the subject.

—Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky has been released from Fort Warren, on his parole, and proceeded immediately to New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Indianapolis Sentinel denies the statement that Hon. John G. Davis has fled the State and gone South. On the contrary, it says he is in Rockville, attending to his business.

—Wm. H. Russell, Esq., special correspondent of the London Times, is now at the New York Hotel suffering an attack of typhoid fever, which seems to effect every body who spends much time in Washington.

—Gen. Reynolds has been transferred to a new field of action, superseding Gen. Kelley in command of the Department of the Shenandoah.

—Mr. Edwin Booth, the distinguished American tragedian, was recently presented with the responsibility of a son, by his wife, in Manchester.

—Brig. Gen. Edward Otho Cresset Ord, who fought the rebel with such skill and success at Drainesville, is a native of Maryland, and a graduate of West Point. He joined the artillery arm of the service, and in 1854 received a commission as captain in the Third Regiment United States Artillery. He subsequently distinguished himself in a number of severe conflicts with the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory, and on his recent return from California was made a Brigadier General of volunteers.

—D. U. Martin, the wherry and berry man, is now mining in California, and subsists almost entirely on grapes and apples. The same fruits formed his diet on his sea voyages from here to the Ishmus, and he has a rough passage on the Pacific side. He had a rough passage on the Pacific side. He had a rough passage on the Pacific side. He had a rough passage on the Pacific side.

—When the Giant Woman, now at Baroum's Museum, came here she was obliged to have a place prepared for her in the baggage car, as she was so large that she was unable to get through the door of the regular passenger cars. She is said to be a female Lambert, and beyond all doubt the heaviest woman ever known.

The servant girls of the free States consume more silks and French goods than the whole Southern aristocracy—a well established commercial fact. And they have a right to if they choose, for in most cases they are honestly earned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, better known as Brown's, has passed under the control of Mr. Andrew B. Potts.

The steamer Telegraph, plying between Washington and the Lower Potomac, store a hole and sunk in four fathoms of water, seven miles below Alexandria. Her passengers were all saved.

A colored man from Hilton Head reports that residences on the island are being abandoned, and great flight is being made. He believes that the interior are abandoned, and great flight is being made. He believes that the interior are abandoned, and great flight is being made.

Gen. Sherman reported himself to the President on the 6th, and will accept the Brigadier's tendered to him. He asks more to march to day, he would march with them.

Senator Wilson reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs providing that if any officer in the naval or military service of the United States shall return any person of African descent to any one who shall claim them for service or labor, such officer shall be charged with the duty of making good the loss of the United States.

The general verdict is, that Loyalty had the better of all his antagonists in the debate of the 5th. The remarks of the Cabinet ministers as to the propriety of the cabinet meeting as to the propriety of the cabinet meeting as to the propriety of the cabinet meeting.

The overpowering political and international reasons for some effective movement against the rebels have, it is said, made the cabinet unanimous as to the propriety of the cabinet meeting as to the propriety of the cabinet meeting.

It is rumored that the extraordinary Cabinet councils that have been recently held have been wholly unnecessary. It is felt by none more than those high in authority that complications with other nations are probably so long as our enemies remain in statu quo.

Representative Fenton introduced a bill for the payment of six per cent. interest on claims against the Government, the same to run from one month after the presentation of the claim for payment.

P. McDonough Collins, now here, says that the inter-continental telegraph, by way of Bhering's Straits, is rapidly progressing. Twenty-five hundred miles of line east from St. Petersburg will be completed in the course of the year. The line in the spring there will also be beginning westward from the mouth of the Amazon river.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has decided that the oath of allegiance must be required of all persons claiming certificates of donations of land on pre-emption rights, and all taking contracts in the surveying service in any part of the United States.

Washington, Jan. 13. The Augusta, commander Parrott, captured the schooner Island Belle, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about 12 miles southeast of Bull's Island light. She had a clearance from Baltimore, but when first seen she was standing in for Bull's Bay. The Island Belle was built in Charleston in 1861, and called the Gen. Ripley; and her certificate of British registry bears date Nov. 4th, 1861.

St. Louis, Jan. 13. The Republican learns that ex-Senator Johnson, of Missouri, is in Price's camp with a commission from the Confederate Government to raise a regiment of rebels in this State.

Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, January 13, 1862. The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. S. Fiske.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. NASH: From citizens of Fort Snelling and Mendota, praying for the establishment of a deaf and dumb Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENNETT: To amend Chapter 99, Section 7 of the Compiled Statutes, Road first time.

By Mr. SMITH: To change the time of holding Courts in the Second Judicial District. Read first time.

By Mr. BENNETT: To regulate the practice in the Courts, and to reduce the several acts relating thereto, to one act. Read first and second time.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court. Read first and second time.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COOK, from the Special Committee on mileage made a report, which was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to issue certificates accordingly.

Mr. SWIFT, from the select Committee to assign to the several Committees appropriate portions of the Governor's Message, made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. REINER, from the select Committee appointed to provide for printing the Governor's Message, reported by resolution that 1,000 copies of the Message be printed in the German, 100 in the Norwegian and 500 in the Swedish languages, provided the work can be done at a cost not to exceed eight cents per copy in German, and ten cents in Norwegian and Swedish.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by adding 500 copies in French at a cost not exceeding ten cents per copy. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. SWIFT, from the Joint Select Committee to prepare and report joint rules, reported and the rules recommended by the committee were adopted.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. BALDWIN: A Memorial to Congress for national defenses on the Northern frontier of Minnesota.

Also, a Memorial to the Secretary of the Interior, praying for the survey and sale of pine lands in Minnesota.

Both had their first and second readings.

Mr. DANIELS rose to announce the death of his predecessor, the Hon. Stiles P. Jones, which he did by proper and touching eulogistic remarks. His remarks, in connection with the other eulogies upon the deceased Senator, will be found in full in our issue of to-morrow. Mr. Daniels concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep regret the announcement of the death of the Hon. Stiles P. Jones, late a member of the Senate from the County of Olmsted.

Also, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the death of the deceased, and the expression of respect for his memory, and will, as a testimony of respect for the many virtues of the deceased, wear upon the left arm the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased.

Also, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. HEATON, who delivered a brief eulogy on Mr. Jones.

He was followed by Messrs. BENNETT, CLEVELAND, SMITH and Lieut. Gov. DONNELLY. Mr. Reiner being in the chair at the time.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer, reading of journal, &c.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BOSTWICK, of Mower, presented a petition from the citizens of that county praying for a modification of the existing law relating to the school lands in this State.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Meeker, from the committee appointed on Printing the Governor's Message in the several languages, presented a report from the majority of the committee.

Mr. KOHR, of Ramsey, presented a minority report, in favor of printing 1500 copies of the Message in German, 100 in Norwegian, 500 in the Swedish and 200 in the Welsh languages.

Mr. CORNELL, of Hennepin, opposed the printing on the ground that the press throughout the State would give sufficient circulation to the document, and the proposed number in foreign tongues would be an unnecessary extravagance, contrary to the recommendation of the Governor, and would increase the expense of printing and the cost of the paper.

After further discussion, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, of McLeod, the printing question was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Rogers, Whipple, Sheard, and Allen.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bart, Carver, Cornell, Sheard, and Allen.

Railroads—Messrs. Cornell, Porter, Butler, Whiting, Sheard, Johnson, Carver, Whipple and Woodruff.

Public Lands—Messrs. Sheard, Wiswell, Ford and Harris.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Weld, Stevens, Cornell, Bart and Harris.

Education—Messrs. Thacher, Porter, Weld, Stevens and Aiken.

Minnesota Legislature.

FOURTH SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, January 13, 1862. The Senate was called to order at ten o'clock.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. A. S. Fiske.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. NASH: From citizens of Fort Snelling and Mendota, praying for the establishment of a deaf and dumb Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENNETT: To amend Chapter 99, Section 7 of the Compiled Statutes, Road first time.

By Mr. SMITH: To change the time of holding Courts in the Second Judicial District. Read first time.

By Mr. BENNETT: To regulate the practice in the Courts, and to reduce the several acts relating thereto, to one act. Read first and second time.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court. Read first and second time.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. COOK, from the Special Committee on mileage made a report, which was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to issue certificates accordingly.

Mr. SWIFT, from the select Committee to assign to the several Committees appropriate portions of the Governor's Message, made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. REINER, from the select Committee appointed to provide for printing the Governor's Message, reported by resolution that 1,000 copies of the Message be printed in the German, 100 in the Norwegian and 500 in the Swedish languages, provided the work can be done at a cost not to exceed eight cents per copy in German, and ten cents in Norwegian and Swedish.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by adding 500 copies in French at a cost not exceeding ten cents per copy. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. SWIFT, from the Joint Select Committee to prepare and report joint rules, reported and the rules recommended by the committee were adopted.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. BALDWIN: A Memorial to Congress for national defenses on the Northern frontier of Minnesota.

Also, a Memorial to the Secretary of the Interior, praying for the survey and sale of pine lands in Minnesota.

Both had their first and second readings.

Mr. DANIELS rose to announce the death of his predecessor, the Hon. Stiles P. Jones, which he did by proper and touching eulogistic remarks. His remarks, in connection with the other eulogies upon the deceased Senator, will be found in full in our issue of to-morrow. Mr. Daniels concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep regret the announcement of the death of the Hon. Stiles P. Jones, late a member of the Senate from the County of Olmsted.

Also, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the death of the deceased, and the expression of respect for his memory, and will, as a testimony of respect for the many virtues of the deceased, wear upon the left arm the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased.

Also, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. HEATON, who delivered a brief eulogy on Mr. Jones.

He was followed by Messrs. BENNETT, CLEVELAND, SMITH and Lieut. Gov. DONNELLY. Mr. Reiner being in the chair at the time.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer, reading of journal, &c.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BOSTWICK, of Mower, presented a petition from the citizens of that county praying for a modification of the existing law relating to the school lands in this State.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Meeker, from the committee appointed on Printing the Governor's Message in the several languages, presented a report from the majority of the committee.

Mr. KOHR, of Ramsey, presented a minority report, in favor of printing 1500 copies of the Message in German, 100 in Norwegian, 500 in the Swedish and 200 in the Welsh languages.

Mr. CORNELL, of Hennepin, opposed the printing on the ground that the press throughout the State would give sufficient circulation to the document, and the proposed number in foreign tongues would be an unnecessary extravagance, contrary to the recommendation of the Governor, and would increase the expense of printing and the cost of the paper.

After further discussion, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, of McLeod, the printing question was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Rogers, Whipple, Sheard, and Allen.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bart, Carver, Cornell, Sheard, and Allen.

Railroads—Messrs. Cornell, Porter, Butler, Whiting, Sheard, Johnson, Carver, Whipple and Woodruff.

Public Lands—Messrs. Sheard, Wiswell, Ford and Harris.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Weld, Stevens, Cornell, Bart and Harris.

Education—Messrs. Thacher, Porter, Weld, Stevens and Aiken.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY PRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MRS. GAINES ONCE MORE.

Washington, Jan. 12. Mrs. Gaines, whose celebrated lawsuit against the city of New Orleans was decided in the Supreme Court just before the secession of Louisiana, has had permission to cross the line to New Orleans via Fort Monroe and Norfolk.

COAST SURVEY.

The Coast Survey Bureau has detailed one of the most efficient officers to accompany Burnside's expedition.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

(Tribune dispatch.)—The following was received at the War Department this evening:

U. S. Sloop of War FETTERLOCK, 12. U. S. Sloop of War FETTERLOCK, 12. U. S. Sloop of War FETTERLOCK, 12.

To Hon. Gideon Wells: We passed the batteries erected at Cockpit and Shipping Points on 5:45 A. M., without being hit. They fired about 15 shells at us from their two batteries, and nearly all of them passed over the ship. Their firing was very good, but aimed too high.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Res. Scrip all sales—prices.

THOMPSON BROS.

FOR SELLING ITEMS.—Col. Sanborn has appointed Hon. Geo. W. Green, of Steele county, Wagon Master of the Fourth Regiment. Judge Green is determined to see service in the cause of his country; and nothing else appearing ready at his hands at this time, he is perfectly ready to go in as manager of the regimental transportation. The Judge was a prominent and efficient member of the House of Representatives two years ago, and if he can manage transportation as well as he did legislation, we feel certain that the regiment will never be embarrassed or detained on his account.

Major Smith, the Paymaster, we understand will commence paying the soldiers of the Fourth, to-day.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Sunday evening about six o'clock was occasioned by the burning of the dwelling house of Mr. John Milne, on Dayton's Bluff. It is supposed the fire originated from a defective flue. The house was entirely destroyed, although the furniture was saved. Notwithstanding the extreme cold, our firemen were promptly on duty.

THE CLIMAX OF THE WINTER in respect to cold weather so far was reached yesterday morning. In some exposures the thermometer at five o'clock stood at 35° below zero. At eight o'clock it was at 30°. During the day there was a considerable moderation.

"I've heard that I've heard, is going east," so a person given to punning. We were so obtuse as to be unable to make any sense of the repetition until it was explained to us that our worthy District Attorney—J. V. (D.) Heard—was going East on a visit, etc.

THE METHODIST SUPPER.—The ladies of the Jackson Street Church, it must not be forgotten, entertain their friends and the rest of mankind at Ingersoll's Hall on Thursday evening. In addition to other attractions, the Great Western Band will be present.

RAILROADS ON HAND.—Gentlemen interested in our railroads commenced to arrive in the city. Messrs. Winters and Drake, interested in the Pacific Road; Mr. DeGroot, of the Transit; and Mr. Chamberlain, the old contractor of several of the roads, are all here.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—It should not be forgotten that the Grand Ball for the benefit of the St. Paul Fire Association, comes off to-morrow evening at Armory Hall. We must recollect the firemen, who are ever ready to turn out and save our property, at seasons of the year even as inclement as the present.

REVIEW OF THE ST. PAUL PRESS: Sir:—Allow me sufficient space in your paper to express my congratulation upon the appointment of Mr. Timothy Delany, Mr. D. having been in my employ for five years, it affords me pleasure to say, that during that period I never found him a faithful, worthy, upright, honest man. I have great reason to believe that in his new position he will discharge his duties in such a manner as to leave no cause of complaint either from the public or the County Sheriff from whose hands he received the appointment.

Respectfully, THOMAS M. NEWSON.

Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

THE FORWATERMAN desires to call the attention of Members and attaches of the Legislature to the following extracts from the Post Office Regulations:

Sec. 10. To receive or accept of a letter or other thing except bills or receipts for subscription, or to write or print anything after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and whoever does so shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every offense; and in such cases, if the person who is charged is a postman, he shall be suspended from office for the period of one month.

Extract from Sec. 105. Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other printed matter, either the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, or the name of the post office, or any other thing, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for every offense; and in such cases, if the person who is charged is a postman, he shall be suspended from office for the period of one month.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. Rumors continue to be circulated representing the health of Gen. McClellan as unfavorable, but the truth is he continues to appear daily and rides out in his carriage on business.

DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The President has approved the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

AN IRISH DIVISION.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says a grand Irish division is to be formed under Gen. Shields by Magner, Mulligan, Goss and Corcoran Brigadier Generals.

MORE TRAITORS IN CAMP. The halteres of 2000 horses of Gen. Franklin's division were cut and the animals turned loose on Thursday night by secret enemies, with the intention of aiding rebels who were expected to make an attack.

An arrival here reports that the pirate Sumner was off St. Thomas on the 24th.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

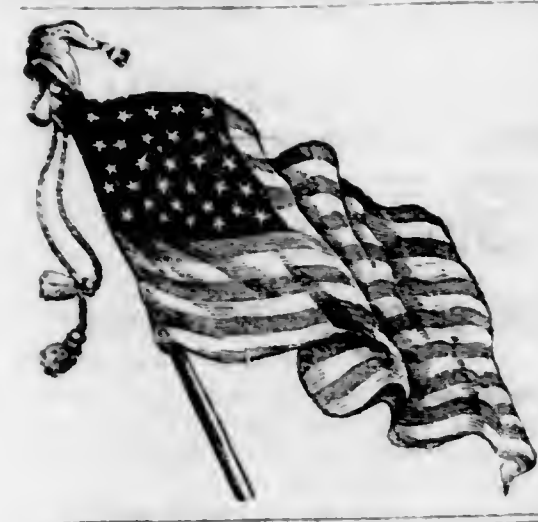
A report is circulated and is believed that Secretary Cameron has resigned and that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will take his place. It is also reported that Mr. Cameron will be appointed Minister to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. The Pensacola succeeded in running the blockade this morning. 25 shots were fired at her, none hitting.

Gov. Lane tendered his resignation to the Government, or the Legislature of Kansas, or accepted a Brigadier Generalship.

Boston, Jan.

The Saint Paul Press.



Forever fast that standard sheet.
Wherever the low but falls before us,
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us?

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The telegraph has failed to inform us of the organization of the New York Legislature, on Tuesday, but from the nominations made in caucus, Monday evening, it would appear that the following were chosen:—Senate, James T. Weller of Syracuse, Clerk; Richard Owens of Oneida; Doorkeeper, Orville Griffin of Washington; House, Henry J. Raymond of New York city, Speaker; Joseph B. Cushman of Oneida, Clerk; Levi N. Gano of Cataraugus, Sergeant-at-Arms; Norman B. Sprague of Erie, Doorkeeper. The Legislature is peculiarly made up, politically. In the House, those of Republican and Democratic antecedents number 64 each, according to the careful table of the *Evening Journal Almanac*. The Senate is largely Republican. Of the members of the House 78 (38 Republicans and 32 Democrats) were elected on "Union" tickets. The long time doubt as to what basis a caucus should be held, and nominations made. After three or four "calls" had been made, it was finally agreed that the call should be upon the issue of "a vigorous prosecution of the war." This cause was attended by all the Republicans, and nearly all the "Union" Democrats, and nominated as above. Mr. Raymond had 29 votes on the first, and 47 on the second ballot. His leading competitor was Samuel T. Harbort (Rep.) of St. Lawrence. Mr. Raymond was Speaker of the Assembly some ten years since, and afterwards, as Lieutenant Governor, presided over the Senate. His choice is a happy one.

ZOLLICOFFER'S POSITION.

The Louisville *Democrat* gives a map of Zollicoffer's den in Kentucky, showing that his position has been formally taken. Selecting the mountainous regions, on both sides of the Cumberland river, at a point where its course veers from due south to due west, he has occupied the principal hills commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valleys of White Oak creek, on the north side, and Meadow creek on the south.

VICISSITUDES OF HOUSES.

Senators Douglas, Breckinridge and Rice built in Washington city, two or three years ago, what was called "Minister Row," three magnificent residences under one roof. The furniture of Breckinridge was sold to pay his debts; that of Mr. Douglas was put up at auction since his decease; Senator Rice has vacated the third, and the entire block has been rented to the government for a hospital. When those palatial mansions were gay with music and festivity, or when they were council chambers for busy, ambitious politicians, planning schemes of the greatest reach and consequence, little could it have been imagined that, in a few months those halls were to be filled with cots for sick and wounded soldiers.

THE NIGHT TEMPERATURE OF ROOMS.

The Paris *Siecle* says that generally speaking, during winter, apartments are too much heated. The temperature in them ought not to exceed 15 deg. centigrade (59 deg. Fah.) and even in periods of great cold, scientific men declare that 12 or 14 deg. of heat is sufficient. In the wards of hospitals and in the chambers of the sick, care is taken not to have greater heat than 15 deg. Clerks in offices, and other persons of sedentary habits, when the rooms in which they sit are too much heated, are liable to cerebral congestion, pulmonary congestion and pulmonary complaints. In bed rooms, and particularly those of children, the temperature ought to be maintained rather low; it is even prudent only rarely to make fires in them, especially during the night. In addition to keeping up only a moderate temperature, the windows of all rooms, whatever the weather, ought to be opened for a time every day, so as to renew the air.

OUR BLOODLESS VICTORY.

Many persons seem to think it would have been much better policy for our Government to have sent Mason and Sidelick back to the protection of the British flag immediately on the arrival of the San Jacinto, without waiting for a demand from Great Britain, and thus, at least in the eyes of our enemies, subjecting ourselves to the humiliation of submitting to her dictation. Instead of a blunder, the retaining of the rebel emissaries till they should be demanded, was a wise proceeding. For, if not demanded, they could remain under our guardianship—a thing generally considered more desirable. If demanded, the demand could only be made by yielding as a diplomatic victory, and fully and entirely placing herself where we have been trying to place her, in regard to this point, ever since we were a nation, at the cost of one war and much diplomatic discord, without success. Now we have her upon record in history for all future time, overruling her own precedents, asserting our own doctrine to be the only correct one; threatening, and preparing to sustain it, without permitting argument, negotiation, or arbitration, at the point of the sword, and with all the horrors of such a war as that now raging in the country, for which she can here see no excuse, in days insulted, and governments threatened with overthrow. Surely there is a little cause for a feeling of gratification in such a bloodless victory as this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sensible Manchester politician suggested to the Duke of Newcastle that it would be cheaper for the English Government to ship all the unemployed cotton factory hands to the South of Europe and feed them, than to fight America. The Duke's reply is not given.

—From the first of July, 1862, capital punishment in Bavaria is to be inflicted with closed doors, in the presence of certain officials, of the criminal's advocate, and of twenty-four citizens, as witnesses.

—A new and loathsome disease resembling leprosy, has made its appearance in the Sandwich Islands. It appears to be contagious.

—Men's graces must get the better of their faults as a farmers crops do of the weeds—by growth.

—"What is the state of the nation?" asked an anxious inquirer in a barber shop of a peevish neighbor, just after the surrender of Mason and Sidelick. "Damnation!" was the response.

—In the last mentioned case of suicide in Paris, a young man and his mistress lighted a pan of charcoal in a close room, and then set out down to a bottle of wine and a game of dominoes, which amused them till the fumes brought death.

—At the world's horse fair, to be held at Chicago in September next, there will be premiums of \$1,000 for running horses, \$3,000 for equestrian performances by women, and others for different classes.

—Conceding "beligerent rights" to our cotton growers, England declares it absurd to apply the epithet of "rebels" to eight millions of people. Yet the same Christian-like Government throws its arms against the Chinese reformer, Taping wang—denouncing his hundred million followers as "rebels"—and sustaining the rotten idol-worshipping Manchiao dynasty, still in control of the chief tea exporting regions which indirectly furnish a market for the infamous opium trade of British India.

—There are sixty-seven rebel families at the Donjon House, Montreal, and on the receipt of the first news from England concerning the seizure of Mason and Sidelick, so joyful were they that a supper was given by them at the house, costing \$150.00.

—The Rev. Robert Johnson, who died recently in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, by Brigadier his eldest daughter, who was the first wife of General Ireton.

—He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1803.

—The New York city council signified its exodus from power by approving a gridiron railroad bill which has lain dormant since 1860, when the Legislature of that year passed it. The measure was met by the unanimous disapproval of the people at the time of its passage, and is only awakened to life now, as the metropolitan papers strongly intimate, by the operation of bribery and corruption.

—A ravenous convict in the Rochester penitentiary, named Dolan, choked himself to death with a crust of bread, last Friday. He seized the crust from a fellow laborer, gulped it down, without mastication, and died in three minutes.

—The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that enlistments of minors over 18 years of age, without consent of parents are binding, and that such minors cannot be discharged on *habeas corpus*.

—A man, his wife, and one child, were suffocated by coal gas at East Newark, N. J., on Monday night. The gas was occasioned by burning slack coal in their room through the night.

—A correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald* mentions that in a certain church the other Sunday, the singers might have been heard proclaiming an ontological pursuit in the following line of a hymn:

"And we'll catch the foe,
And we'll catch the foe,
And we'll catch the foe—ing hours."

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

From the London papers received by the Asia, we glean further particulars in reference to the death of Prince Albert. His illness arose from his sleeping in a damp room on his recent visit to the Prince of Wales at Cambridge, which was afterwards increased by attending a review of the Volunteers, when he said he felt as cold water had been poured down his back. The *Record*, in alluding to the last hours of the Prince, says:

"Unhappily his Royal Highness was averse to medicine, and even after the character of the fever had declared itself, he objected to all active remedies, and especially to his being confined to a recumbent posture. He was each day occasionally wheeled about the apartments which he occupied, until Friday, when his state, which even on Monday and Tuesday was critical, had become nearly hopeless. His Royal Highness himself had a presentiment that he was about to die, and he had been heard of the nature of the fever, which was the same as that which carried off the King of Portugal; but it was not until after her Majesty's return from her drive on Friday that he realized the danger, and for twelve successive hours she watched over the Prince with affectionate solicitude, and without intermission.

Last year an incident of the same kind had been witnessed at the prompt measures resorted to by the lamented Dr. Bay, who was able to overcome the Prince's repugnance to active medicine. On the present occasion we hear that this repugnance was not to be overcome, and therefore that the hour Physicians cannot, at all events, be blamed for active treatment. His Royal Highness was conscious of the last, but occasionally wandered, and in his delirious his thoughts seemed to be occupied about the Prince of Wales.

The *Medical Times* says that as soon as unfavorable circumstances manifested themselves, Sir James Clark and Dr. Jenner requested that the patient should have the benefit of additional advice, and that their own responsibility should be divided. This proposition was very unwillingly entertained by the persons most nearly interested, partly from her unbounded confidence in her advisers, and partly from fear of further depressing the vital powers of the Prince, and increasing his proclivity by alarm at indications of increasing danger. The

THE SLAVES OF LANE'S BRIGADE.

Four Years, Kansas, Dec. 25, 1861.
Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.
SARASOTA, Dec. 12, 1862.

Yestereve the remains of Col. Baker were committed to their resting place, with fitting honors. The funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed on this coast. The body was laid in state in Platt's Music Hall, and was viewed by a vast concourse of people. The body was placed upon a magnificent caisson covered with American flags draped in crape, supported by four broken Corinthian columns, and surrounded by a ghastly casket. The caisson was covered with a black cloth; on each side were wreaths of immortelles, and the arms of California and Oregon. Around the base were the inscriptions: "Black Hawk," "Yankee," "Cerro Gordo," "Leveaux," and "the Hall was decorated with black and crimson hangings. The services were opened by the hymn for the Dead, sung by a select choir, from the last music of the *Yankee Doodle*. The procession was led by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, formerly of North Carolina, and once a partner of Col. Baker, after which the Episcopal service for the dead was read by Bishop Kip. The procession was a very long one, comprising all the military in the vicinity, the Governor and his staff, the Federal officers and holders, and the civil societies, delegations from the fire department, police, citizens, &c., under the general direction of Col. J. D. Stevenson, Grand Marshal.

The day was fine, as warm as June, the procession passed through the principal streets of the city, and into the great fields and amid the blooming flowers of Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the last offices were performed by the Rev. Thomas Starr King, and all that was mortal of Col. B. D. Baker was committed to the dust, in the cemetery which he dedicated six years ago. His glorious death was a fitting close to his life, and he will live as long as the brave soldiers of his brigade, and a noble life as he lived.

But night is their great time. Sixty canyons to camp, and a night of a night for niggers either. We put the able men to work immediately driving caissons, cooking, grooming the horses, and doing all the extra duties of the brigade. Each officer engaged one as a body servant, instead of taking a soldier from his duty. In this manner they earned from eight to ten dollars a month.

Parsons, Moore, Fisher and Fish, chaplains of the brigade, started last night with a train of negroes to establish them on Kansas farms. After three weeks these gentlemen returned to headquarters, having found comfortable situations for every man, woman and child under their charge. Many were hired as farm hands, house servants, etc., at wages from eight to twenty dollars a month.

The fugitives are generally shrewd and industrious, and the farmers of Kansas gladly avail themselves of this supply of labor. This is an assertion utterly at variance with the general impression. It is nevertheless literally true. In slavery one can hardly imagine a more shiftless, indolent being than the slave, and the change from slavery to freedom effects an instantaneous and complete revolution in his character. With the cessation of his chains, he extends the necessity for exertion and effort to his necessities. The slave who worked carelessly let that he had no interest in the result of his labor; no amount of industry would benefit him, and he naturally did little as he could consistent with safety. But when he is a free man he is equal to the emergency. This has been the case wherever my eye has extended. There is not a man who has been liberated by this brigade but is abundantly able and willing to take care of himself. In fact, the history of the contrabands of Kansas army proves them to be possessed of attributes that would do honor to the country at present.

The settlement of these liberated men as a free working population in Kansas will be a blessing to the young State is not doubted even by the most ardent secessionists. There had an opportunity to observe them during this campaign.

THE SLAVES AT PORT ROYAL.

Their eagerness for freedom.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP WOOD, MONROVIA, Jan. 7.

I telegraphed on Saturday night that the railroad bridge across Green river would be finished by Thursday next, following, but for once it seems the army has exceeded expectations, and I wrote Monday morning to find the cars running across and penetrating Dixie land.

The completion of the bridge is by no means indicative of a forward march. "Lay not that flattering notion to your soul," or to the souls of your readers. Not that for once it is the part of those in command. It is a grand mistake to think we have been here, but a forward movement at this time is not probable.

But you may rest assured, and it is in my consolation it is to me—console yourselves with the fact that the next movement of the division of Gen. McCook brings fighting with it. A movement in force is not made for a fortnight, or even a month, but not disappointed.

If we are idle here the divisions of Gen. Nelson and Thomas are the high, open prairie, in order to prevent (as near as possible) our being imposed upon and swayed by REBEL FUGITIVES from the Rochester War, New York, or Illinois. I will state that I will furnish you with sound, healthy, hearty fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, and everything in the Nursery Line. Stock can be forwarded from the Nursery to the city in three days. Who says it is not worth the attention of every person to look the matter over before giving orders to foreign Tree Peddlers. Beware of them by all means.

REFERENCE.

Gen. A. H. Hurler, Wisconsin; Daniel Wells, Jr., Wisconsin; Selden, Broderick & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS S. WILSON.

Having just received a large and handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, I have the pleasure to announce to my numerous friends and patrons the same.

She has procured the services of Miss EFFIE BROWN, well known to the citizens of St. Paul, who has devoted her whole time to the Millinery Department. She has also secured the services of Miss MARY ANN, a native of St. Paul, who has been in the business for many years.

HART & CO. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF BARNSTON.

Capital, \$100,000.

Assets, \$100,000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

The registered office of the "HART & CO. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" has been removed to an office in the City of New York.

Yours, &c.

100 NEW BURNING BUILDING, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND BROAD STS., ST. PAUL.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

THE LAST OBSERVANCES OF COL. BAKER.

Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.
SARASOTA, Dec. 12, 1862.

Yestereve the remains of Col. Baker were committed to their resting place, with fitting honors. The funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed on this coast. The body was laid in state in Platt's Music Hall, and was viewed by a vast concourse of people. The body was placed upon a magnificent caisson covered with American flags draped in crape, supported by four broken Corinthian columns, and surrounded by a ghastly casket. The caisson was covered with a black cloth; on each side were wreaths of immortelles, and the arms of California and Oregon. Around the base were the inscriptions: "Black Hawk," "Yankee," "Cerro Gordo," "Leveaux," and "the Hall was decorated with black and crimson hangings. The services were opened by the hymn for the Dead, sung by a select choir, from the last music of the *Yankee Doodle*. The procession was led by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, formerly of North Carolina, and once a partner of Col. Baker, after which the Episcopal service for the dead was read by Bishop Kip. The procession was a very long one, comprising all the military in the vicinity, the Governor and his staff, the Federal officers and holders, and the civil societies, delegations from the fire department, police, citizens, &c., under the general direction of Col. J. D. Stevenson, Grand Marshal.

The day was fine, as warm as June, the procession passed through the principal streets of the city, and into the great fields and amid the blooming flowers of Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the last offices were performed by the Rev. Thomas Starr King, and all that was mortal of Col. B. D. Baker was committed to the dust, in the cemetery which he dedicated six years ago. His glorious death was a fitting close to his life, and he will live as long as the brave soldiers of his brigade, and a noble life as he lived.

But night is their great time. Sixty canyons to camp, and a night of a night for niggers either. We put the able men to work immediately driving caissons, cooking, grooming the horses, and doing all the extra duties of the brigade. Each officer engaged one as a body servant, instead of taking a soldier from his duty. In this manner they earned from eight to ten dollars a month.

Parsons, Moore, Fisher and Fish, chaplains of the brigade, started last night with a train of negroes to establish them on Kansas farms. After three weeks these gentlemen returned to headquarters, having found comfortable situations for every man, woman and child under their charge. Many were hired as farm hands, house servants, etc., at wages from eight to twenty dollars a month.

The fugitives are generally shrewd and industrious, and the farmers of Kansas gladly avail themselves of this supply of labor. This is an assertion utterly at variance with the general impression. It is nevertheless literally true. In slavery one can hardly imagine a more shiftless, indolent being than the slave, and the change from slavery to freedom effects an instantaneous and complete revolution in his character. With the cessation of his chains, he extends the necessity for exertion and effort to his necessities. The slave who worked carelessly let that he had no interest in the result of his labor; no amount of industry would benefit him, and he naturally did little as he could consistent with safety. But when he is a free man he is equal to the emergency. This has been the case wherever my eye has extended. There is not a man who has been liberated by this brigade but is abundantly able and willing to take care of himself. In fact, the history of the contrabands of Kansas army proves them to be possessed of attributes that would do honor to the country at present.

The settlement of these liberated men as a free working population in Kansas will be a blessing to the young State is not doubted even by the most ardent secessionists. There had an opportunity to observe them during this campaign.

THE SLAVES AT PORT ROYAL.

Their eagerness for freedom.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP WOOD, MONROVIA, Jan. 7.

I telegraphed on Saturday night that the railroad bridge across Green river would be finished by Thursday next, following, but for once it seems the army has exceeded expectations, and I wrote Monday morning to find the cars running across and penetrating Dixie land.

The completion of the bridge is by no means indicative of a forward march. "Lay not that flattering notion to your soul," or to the souls of your readers. Not that for once it is the part of those in command. It is a grand mistake to think we have been here, but a forward movement at this time is not probable.

But you may rest assured, and it is in my consolation it is to me—console yourselves with the fact that the next movement of the division of Gen. McCook brings fighting with it. A movement in force is not made for a fortnight, or even a month, but not disappointed.

If we are idle here the divisions of Gen. Nelson and Thomas are the high, open prairie, in order to prevent (as near as possible) our being imposed upon and swayed by REBEL FUGITIVES from the Rochester War, New York, or Illinois. I will state that I will furnish you with sound, healthy, hearty fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, and everything in the Nursery Line. Stock can be forwarded from the Nursery to the city in three days. Who says it is not worth the attention of every person to look the matter over before giving orders to foreign Tree Peddlers. Beware of them by all means.

REFERENCE.

Gen. A. H. Hurler, Wisconsin; Daniel Wells, Jr., Wisconsin; Selden, Broderick & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS S. WILSON.

Having just received a large and handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, I have the pleasure to announce to my numerous friends and patrons the same.

She has procured the services of Miss EFFIE BROWN, well known to the citizens of St. Paul, who has devoted her whole time to the Millinery Department. She has also secured the services of Miss MARY ANN, a native of St. Paul, who has been in the business for many years.

HART & CO. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF BARNSTON.

Capital, \$100,000.

Assets, \$100,000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

The registered office of the "HART & CO. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" has been removed to an office in the City of New York.

Yours, &c.

100 NEW BURNING BUILDING, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND BROAD STS., ST. PAUL.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

THE LAST OBSERVANCES OF COL. BAKER.

Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.
SARASOTA, Dec. 12, 1862.

Yestereve the remains of Col. Baker were committed to their resting place, with fitting honors. The funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed on this coast. The body was laid in state in Platt's Music Hall, and was viewed by a vast concourse of people. The body was placed upon a magnificent caisson covered with American flags draped in crape, supported by four broken Corinthian columns, and surrounded by a ghastly casket. The caisson was covered with a black cloth; on each side were wreaths of immortelles, and the arms of California and Oregon. Around the base were the inscriptions: "Black Hawk," "Yankee," "Cerro Gordo," "Leveaux," and "the Hall was decorated with black and crimson hangings. The services were opened by the hymn for the Dead, sung by a select choir, from the last music of the *Yankee Doodle*. The procession was led by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, formerly of North Carolina, and once a partner of Col. Baker, after which the Episcopal service for the dead was read by Bishop Kip. The procession was a very long one, comprising all the military in the vicinity, the Governor and his staff, the Federal officers and holders, and the civil societies, delegations from the fire department, police, citizens, &c., under the general direction of Col. J. D. Stevenson, Grand Marshal.

The day was fine, as warm as June, the procession passed through the principal streets of the city, and into the great fields and amid the blooming flowers of Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the last offices were performed by the Rev. Thomas Starr King, and all that was mortal of Col. B. D. Baker was committed to the dust, in the cemetery which he dedicated six years ago. His glorious death was a fitting close to his life, and he will live as long as the brave soldiers of his brigade, and a noble life as he lived.

But night is their great time. Sixty canyons to camp, and a night of a night for niggers either. We put the able men to work immediately driving caissons, cooking, grooming the horses, and doing all the extra duties of the brigade. Each officer engaged one as a body servant, instead of taking a soldier from his duty. In this manner they earned from eight to ten dollars a month.

Parsons, Moore, Fisher and Fish, chaplains of the brigade, started last night with a train of negroes to establish them on Kansas farms. After three weeks these gentlemen returned to headquarters, having found comfortable situations for every man, woman and child under their charge. Many were hired as farm hands, house servants, etc., at wages from eight to twenty dollars a month.

The fugitives are generally shrewd and industrious, and the farmers of Kansas gladly avail themselves of this supply of labor. This is an assertion utterly at variance with the general impression. It is nevertheless literally true. In slavery one can hardly imagine a more shiftless, indolent being than the slave, and the change from slavery to freedom effects an instantaneous and complete revolution in his character. With the cessation of his chains, he extends the necessity for exertion and effort to his necessities. The slave who worked carelessly let that he had no interest in the result of his labor; no amount of industry would benefit him, and he naturally did little as he could consistent with safety. But when he is a free man he is equal to the emergency. This has been the case wherever my eye has extended. There is not a man who has been liberated by this brigade but is abundantly able and willing to take care of himself. In fact, the history of the contrabands of Kansas army proves them to be possessed of attributes that would do honor to the country at present.

The settlement of these liberated men as a free working population in Kansas will be a blessing to the young State is not doubted even by the most ardent secessionists. There had an opportunity to observe them during this campaign.

THE SLAVES AT PORT ROYAL.

Their eagerness for freedom.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP WOOD, MONROVIA, Jan. 7.

I telegraphed on Saturday night that the railroad bridge across Green river would be finished by Thursday next, following, but for once it seems the army has exceeded expectations, and I wrote Monday morning to find the cars running across and penetrating Dixie land.

The completion of the bridge is by no means indicative of a forward march. "Lay not that flattering notion to your soul," or to the souls of your readers. Not that for once it is the part of those in command. It is a grand mistake to think we have been here, but a forward movement at this time is not probable.

But you may rest assured, and it is in my consolation it is to me—console yourselves with the fact that the next movement of the division of Gen. McCook brings fighting with it. A movement in force is not made for a fortnight, or even a month, but not disappointed.

If we are idle here the divisions of Gen. Nelson and Thomas are the high, open prairie, in order to prevent (as near as possible) our being imposed upon and swayed by REBEL FUGITIVES from the Rochester War, New York, or Illinois. I will state that I will furnish you with sound, healthy, hearty fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubbery, and everything in the Nursery Line. Stock can be forwarded from the Nursery to the city in three days. Who says it is not worth the attention of every person to look the matter over before giving orders to foreign Tree Peddlers. Beware of them by all means.

REFERENCE.

Gen. A. H. Hurler, Wisconsin; Daniel Wells, Jr., Wisconsin; Selden, Broderick & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS S. WILSON.

Having just received a large and handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, Trimmings and Fancy Goods, I have the pleasure to announce to my numerous friends and patrons the same.

She has procured the services of Miss EFFIE BROWN, well known to the citizens of St. Paul, who has devoted her whole time to the Millinery Department. She has also secured the services of Miss MARY ANN, a native of St. Paul, who has been in the business for many years.

HART & CO. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF BARNSTON.

Capital, \$100,000.

Assets, \$100,000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.

The registered office of the "HART & CO. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" has been removed to an office in the City of New York.

Yours, &c.

100 NEW BURNING BUILDING, CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND BROAD STS., ST. PAUL.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

THE LAST OBSERVANCES OF COL. BAKER.

Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.
SARASOTA, Dec. 12, 1862.

Yestereve the remains of Col. Baker were committed to their resting place, with fitting honors. The funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed on this coast. The body was laid in state in Platt's Music Hall, and was viewed by a vast concourse of people. The body was placed upon a magnificent caisson covered with American flags draped in crape, supported by four broken Corinthian columns, and surrounded by a ghastly casket. The caisson was covered with a black cloth; on each side were wreaths of immortelles, and the arms of California and Oregon. Around the base were the inscriptions: "Black Hawk," "Yankee," "Cerro Gordo," "Leveaux," and "the Hall was decorated with black and crimson hangings. The services were opened by the hymn for the Dead, sung by a select choir, from the last music of the *Yankee Doodle*. The procession was led by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, formerly of North Carolina, and once a partner of Col. Baker, after which the Episcopal service for the dead was read by Bishop Kip. The procession was a very long one, comprising all the military in the vicinity, the Governor and his staff, the Federal officers and holders, and the civil societies, delegations from the fire department, police, citizens, &c., under the general direction of Col. J. D. Stevenson, Grand Marshal.

The day was fine, as warm as June, the procession passed through the principal streets of the city, and into the great fields and amid the blooming flowers of Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the last offices were performed by the Rev. Thomas Starr King, and all that was mortal of Col. B. D. Baker was committed to the dust, in the cemetery which he dedicated six years ago. His glorious death was a fitting close to his life, and he will live as long as the brave soldiers of his brigade, and a noble life as he lived.

But night is their great time. Sixty canyons to camp, and a night of a night for niggers either. We put the able men to work immediately driving caissons, cooking, grooming the horses, and doing all the extra duties of the brigade. Each officer engaged one as a body servant, instead of taking a soldier from his

PROSPECTUS OF
The Saint Paul Press
FOR 1902.

The new volume begins with the New Year—the most favorable time for subscribing. The success which the Press has achieved during the first year of its publication attests the best evidence of its value as a newspaper, and that it more fully meets the wants and views of the people of Minnesota than any other paper published in the State.

The Press will continue to ADVOCATE THE CAUSE OF JUST AND RIGHT GOVERNMENT; The interests of American labor; THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION; and the preservation of Republican institutions. It will also continue to be the most vigorous and persistent of the people of Minnesota in the suppression of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The St. Paul Weekly Press
ENLARGED AND IN QUARTO FORM.

It will contain about FORTY FIVE COLUMNS of reading matter—many eight pages each week (but this space being devoted to advertisements).

TERMS.
One copy one year, in advance, \$2.00
One copy six months, in advance, \$1.00
One copy three months, in advance, \$0.50
One copy one month, in advance, \$0.15
One copy one year, in advance, \$2.00
One copy six months, in advance, \$1.00
One copy three months, in advance, \$0.50
One copy one month, in advance, \$0.15

The Tri-Weekly Press

Containing all the news of the DAY, WEEK, and MONTH. It will contain about FORTY FIVE COLUMNS of reading matter—many eight pages each week (but this space being devoted to advertisements).

SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS

One year, \$5.00. Six months, \$3.00. Three months, \$1.50. One month, \$0.50. Money sent in registered letters at our risk.

STEAM PRINTING

We have introduced steam into our Printing Plant, and have in consequence, with the most complete BOOK BINDERY.

We are now prepared to do book printing, blank book manufacturing, etc., etc. Orders for County and Official Books and Blank Books particularly solicited.

Address: PRESS PRINTING CO., St. Paul, Minnesota. St. Paul, December 11, 1901.

COMMERCIAL

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTED BY THOMPSON BROS. BANKERS.

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, LAND WARRANTS, ETC.

NEW YORK, New England, Philadelphia, New Jersey, St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul, Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Subscriptions received at our Office for the New Year. The Press is published every day except Sunday and public holidays. The Press is published every day except Sunday and public holidays.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

O. J. KOVITZ, Manufacturer of Fine Furs.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND EVERY STYLE. 34 STREET, Corner Ball Block, ST. PAUL.

FINE FURS. We are prepared to make up to order. Particular attention is given to the making up of furs for ladies and children, which will be made up in the most stylish and elegant manner.

Being determined to close out my stock from the 15th of January, the time at which I start on my annual tour, now is the time to buy FURS CHEAP.

PITTSBURGH

Ale and Porter Depot, JACKSON ST. BETWEEN 5th & 6th.

M. DORRIS. Has just received a splendid stock of the above, Ale and Porter, which will be sold at a low price to the city, and will sell cheap for cash, by the barrel, half barrel, or by the glass.

Wholesale and retail. Address: JACKSON ST. BETWEEN 5th & 6th.

SOAP AND CANDLES

L. BEACH, Manufacturer of Soap and Candles.

Superior Soap and Candles, 1000 Superior Soap and Candles, 1000 Superior Soap and Candles, 1000 Superior Soap and Candles.

The highest quality and price paid for Lard, Tallow and Grease.

Blacksmith's Coal

We will sell all kinds of Blacksmith's Coal cheap. We want to close it out. Address: E. H. Y. BELL, JACKSON ST.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY BOOKS, 400

BOARDING HOUSE

MISS ELIZA FERGUSON, Corner 4th & Washington Sts., Tel. 1000.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

HARPER'S New Monthly Magazine.

CURRENT NOVELS OF THE TIMES. The volumes form a complete library of the most interesting and valuable reading matter of the day.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

The general news of the day; All the telegraphic news of the Associated Press of the United States; The proceedings of Congress and State Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS by telegraph, from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee; and carefully prepared commercial reports of the market and trade of St. Paul.

The use of every available means to crush it, actually, without regard to the preservation of the peculiar institution for which the war was begun.

The Press will give the current history of the war.

AMPHITHEATRE

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

GROCERIES, GRAIN & PROVISIONS. Fresh Roll Butter, and all other goods at low prices.

Open every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. G. W. DE HAVEN, Manager.

CAUTION TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

The teachers authorized by the State Normal Board are hereby notified that the State Normal Board has been organized.

BOOTS & SHOES

JUST RECEIVED. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S. BUFFALO OVERSHOES.

CHILDREN'S BALMORALS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SNOW BOOTS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. STEEL SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.

REPAIRING. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

BOOTS & SHOES. WM. J. SMITH & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES. JOHN THORWARTH.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE. The undersigned, J. H. Smith, of the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, do hereby give notice that he has been appointed by the court to sell the premises described in the following description.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE. The undersigned, J. H. Smith, of the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, do hereby give notice that he has been appointed by the court to sell the premises described in the following description.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE. The undersigned, J. H. Smith, of the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, do hereby give notice that he has been appointed by the court to sell the premises described in the following description.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE. The undersigned, J. H. Smith, of the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, do hereby give notice that